The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 19

FRENCH MUST QUIT FASHODA

England Will Not Discuss French Claims in Africa.

UNTIL MARCHAND CLEARS OUT

St. James Gazette Says England Must Control the Nile From Its Source to the Sea—Continued Activity in British Navy Circles.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—All interest is centered in Salisbury's addition to the Fashoda correspondence, contained in the British blue book on that subject. Conservative newspapers express themselves as highly pleased with his rejoinder to the French yellow book on the same subject. They declare it dispels the idea spread by the despatch of the French ambassador here, Baron Courcel, that both premiers are willing to negotiate on the whole question, but the Liberal and Radical organs still consider Salisbury's attitude admits of negotiations promising a friendly arrangement. The entire press, however, scouts the idea of the possession of Fashoda coming within the sphere of discussion.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon, says: "We are prepared to negotiate the question of the western frontier of the Bahr-El-Ghazal district. But we must control the Nile, both banks and the water sheds from its source to the sea."

The Globe thinks Salisbury made it clear that Marchand must quit Fashoda without conditions. "Until that is done," the Globe says, "there can be no discussion of the French claims in Africa.

The French papers are more hopeful and believe a pacific solution of disputes can be found.

The English papers are full of naval news, but only the fresh development is the order received at Portsmouth to prepare all the ships of the fleet and reserve for immediate mobolization. Eight additional warships are there in consequence. They commenced coaling this morning and working parties immediately placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth.

add Salisbury London

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—The British warship Pallas and Talbot arrived from Bermuda.

Gen. Lord William Seymour, commander of the troops in British North America, will return from Ottawa at once, his visit having been cut short by the unusual activity in army and naval circles at this station.

A FIERCE STORM.

The Big Tug Fisher With Car-ferry in Tow Heads Into the Storm Six Hours--No Accidents.

The storm which swept Lake Michigan last night and today is reputed by vessel men to be the hardest of the year. The wind reached a velocity of sixty odd miles an hour this morning and the seas run mountains high. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no accidents were reported in this vicinity. The schooner Ottowa, laden with lumber, reached port early and came in all right.

The big steel tug S. M. Fisher, owned by the Lake Michigan Carferry company, and commanded by Capt. Fred Johnson, a Racine boy, and having in tow one of the large carferries loaded with twenty-eight cars containing steel billets, was caught in the gale off Kenosha. Capt. Johnson headed into the seas for a time, but was obliged to turn and run before it for one hour.

There was a lull and the wind changed and again the tug and ferries were turned head into the storm. For six hours the powerful tug bucked the gale and at 1 o'clock this afternoon got the big ferry to anchor safely in the bay and came into port. The ferry is riding the gale in the lee of the point and is in no danger.

Capt. Johnson stated that it was the worst storm he has encountered this year, but he has a fine boat, in fact the staunchest on the lakes. She is built of steel, has a triple expansion engine and with all the modern appliances. The tug and ferries trade between Milwaukee, Chicago and South Chicago.

Adam Apple Nominated.

The attention of the Journal has been called to the fact that the Weekly Journal failed to mention that Hon. Adam Apple had been nominated for member of assembly in the Second district. This was due to an error in making up the Weekly, as such an item had been written and put in type and appeared in the Daily Journal and was inadvertantly omitted in the Weekly Journal.

Boys' and men's suits and overcoats at very low prices. Spillum & Co., North Cape.

LEAVE IT TO MINISTERS,

City Council so Refers Relief for the Rice Lake Fire Sufferers.

Mayor Graham presided at a special meeting of the city council last night. Clerk Schroff read the call and the aldermen proceeded with the order of business under the call. Mayor Graham presented a communication, stating that he had been unable to get a committee of citizens willing to devote the time required for soliciting aid for the fire sufferers at Rice Lake, Wis., and recommended that the matter be referred to the ministers of the churches of the city, as being the easiest and quickest way of obtaining good results. On motion of Ald. Moyle the recommendation was adopted.

The committees on education and finance presented a report recommending that no changes be made from the original plans regarding vent flues in the addition to the Third ward school. It was adopted.

Ald. Tiedemann offered a resolution that the expense of grading Sixth street from Main street to Lake avenue; the filling in of La Salle street and pile protection at the north approach of Main street bridge, be paid out of the contingent fund. The resolution was adopted, and the council adjourned just seven minutes after the mayor called the body to order.

MAY ERECT STORE HOUSES.

J. I. Case T. M. Co. Negotiating for the Lease of Ground From the C. M. & St. Paul Co.

Yesterday several officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company were in the city with surveyors. The surveyors were figuring on the best manner to run a spur into the Racine Milling company plant at the corner of Main and Second streets, so as to make it easy for that concern to receive its coal and ship car loads of flour and other goods. Just how the tracks are to be run in was not agreed upon.

The surveyors were also noticed making surveys of the railroad company's land on the flats where the round house stands. It was hinted that this was being done with a view of locating some large factory at this point, but inquiry revealed that it was with a view of leasing a tract of land to the J. I. Case Threshing company, and that a number of large and commodious buildings would be erected by that company, to be used for storing machines.

The deal has not yet been closed, but it is expected that it will be in a short time.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Little Maggie Backes of Kenosha Meets a Horrible Death.

One of the most horrible and at the same time heroic incidents on record in Kenosha happened Sunday afternoon at the home of Joseph Backes, No. 64 North Main street, at the rear of the bicycle repair shop east of Bendt's grocery, where his little daughter, less than 3 years old, was burned to death and her mother badly injured in trying to save her child.

It was about 2 o'clock that the father, who had been having a delightful play with his children in the sitting room, stepped out doors for a few minutes. When he returned he found the house in commotion and his little daughter burning to death. The child must have gone immediately up stairs and lighted or attempted to light a small lamp, catching fire from the match and perhaps spilling the oil over her clothing.

The mother was alarmed at cries which she at first thought came from the rooms adjoining, occupied by another family. As she reached the door her child appeared at the head of the stairs in flames and fell clear down to her, breaking its nose in the fall. Seizing her child at the risk of her own life, the mother carried her near water, and the father coming in found her pouring water upon the flaming child.

Together they quickly extinguished the flames and Dr. Malmstrom was called who, with the assistance of Dr. Kimball, made the child as comfortable as possible. But the little one was too badly burned to live, and died at 5 o'clock, after three hours of suffering. The flames evidently started near the head, for the face and ears were badly burned, also the hands, with which the child had fought the cruel fire. Only less scarred were the arms and body down to the knees. The clothing was almost entirely consumed.

It is thought that death resulted from the child inhaling the flames and smoke rather than from the fall or external injuries. The wonder is that the house did not catch fire. In her heroic effort to save the life of her dear one Mrs. Backes was badly burned about the hands. It was only by her greatest efforts that the child was saved from being roasted alive and the house burned to the ground. The act is one of the most beautiful to be found anywhere and shows what a powerful thing a mother's love is. The funeral was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the St. George church.—Kenosha Gazette.

We lead on canvas coats and fur coats, assortment and prices. Call before buying at Spillum & Co's., North Cape.

WAS ELOQUENT AND CONVINCING

Address of Hon. E. R. Hicks at the Auditorium Last Night.

WAS HEARD BY MANY PEOPLE

The Referendum Plank of the Democratic Platform Knocked Out—The Silver Question Yet an Issue—The Doodle Book Fake.

A good sized audience gathered at the Lakeside Auditorium last evening to listen to the able and eloquent discussion, by E. R. Hicks, of the political questions of the day.

Upon the platform were seated Chairman Gittings, A. P. Dutton, D. J. Morey, K. W. Jensen, L. H. Fisher, Dr. Wheeler, C. Mohr, A. A. Opdale, B. B. Northrop, J. C. Wagner, D. S. Mills, W. H. Miller, R. R. Birdsall, J. Dixon, Judge D. H. Flett, C. M. Hambright, C. L. Lukes, C. H. Stripple, H. C. Wendt, G. H. Dickey and other prominent Republicans.

Following two selections by the Columbian band, the campaign quartette, composed of Messrs. Ahrens, Case, Testevin and Beck, favored the audience with a selection, which received a hearty encore. The band then rendered Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" in a manner that called forth loud and prolonged applause.

Chairman C. C. Gittings then took charge of the meeting and in a few brief and well-chosen remarks introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. E. R. Hicks, Republican candidate for attorney-general.

The following is Mr. Hicks' address in substance: The American citizen, whether in the heat of a political campaign or not is always vigilant, always thoughtful, always ready to consider any questions of national import that may arise. The common people of this land are thinking for themselves, not relying on agitators or statesmen. There is no man who governs this nation; we, the common people, are the government.

Our Democratic friends have gone so far as to introduce into their platform the referendum plank, that all laws must be subject to a popular vote. Also a plank that the very beginnings of legislation must come from the people. We are having today an illustration. There is a law regarding banking, that if this referendum plank were a reality, people who have no ideas of banking, would be called upon to ratify or nullify this law. A very absurdity, upon the face of it. The present lethargy of the people as regards politics is easily accounted for by the fact that we are once more basking in the smiles of commercial prosperity. In contrast to the depression of two years ago, we are now seeking for new markets in which to place our increasing trade, while during the month of August, 1898, there were less failures than during any preceding month for five years past. All the great industries, woolen, steel, tin plate and others that felt so keenly the recent depression have taken on new life and prosperity.

The money question is still as important a factor as it was two years ago. The fact that all the Democratic nominees for state and congressional offices, this fall are men of the free silver persuasion, clearly shows that the money issue is by no means settled as far as the Democratic party is concerned.

When the governor vetoed the tax measure he brought upon himself the criticism of members of both parties. But when the law department reviewed the bills, they found both of them unconstitutional, since they had never passed the legislature by a vote of yeas and nays.

The doodle-book question was next touched upon. The doodle-book is a technical violation of the statutes of the state, and this violation had occurred during Republican and Democratic administrations alike. To Gov. Scofield belongs the credit of first checking the evil.

The speaker closed his remarks by a tribute to the Republican party for their noble stand in regard to the Cuban question: he also lauded the deeds of Hobson, Dewey, the boys of '98 and the boys of '61, and concluded by saying that when the old soldiers became shaken in their allegiance to the old party, patriotism would be on the wane.

WM. LORY HURT.

Run Away With at Union Grove and Thrown From His Buggy.

William Lory, a prominent citizen and local politician of the village of Union Grove, was quite seriously injured yesterday, in a runaway. The gentleman drove down to the new town hall building. His horse became frightened and started to run away. Mr. Lory stuck to the lines, but the bit broke and he was thrown from the buggy to the road and sustained bad injuries. He is cut and bruised and injured internally, but no bones were broken so far as known. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

FRED HERMAN BITTEN.

Hand Lacerated by a Dog Owned by a Sewing Machine Agent.

Freddie, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Herman of Lake avenue was badly bitten in the hand this morning, by a dog belonging to one of the Singer sewing machine agents. Fred started out for school and called for a son of Mrs. James Gorton. The companion was not quite ready and Fred stepped under the veranda of a house to get shelter from the rain. There was a dog whining at the door and Fred reached over to pet the beast when the beast grabbed his right hand and sank its fangs into the bone. With an effort the lad pulled his hand from the mouth of the dog and ran, the animal chased and again attempted to bite him, but did not succeed. Dr. Robert Kitto cauterized the wound which is a bad and dangerous one. The dog has not yet been killed and when the owner was broached about the matter said he was sorry and hinted that boys had been tormenting the animal, but this is not true so far as Mr. Herman's son is concerned. No doubt the beast will be dispatched.

A LITTLE SENSATION.

Insurance Commissioner Fricke Alleged to Have Two Families.

A sensation has been caused in Madison over the discovery that there are two women who are known as the wives of Fricke, who resigned recently to accept the position as superintendent of the New York district for the Central Union Life Insurance company of Ohio, and who is now in New York in that position.

It seems that while Dr. Fricke's wife and son have lived in Milwaukee during the four years that he has served as insurance commissioner, he has also maintained a household in Madison where there is still a woman and her two children who call Dr. Fricke husband and father. Dr. Fricke has a large number of friends in this city who will be surprised to learn of the gentleman's alleged double life.

SHE AIMED A GUN.

Mrs. Rogers Stops Mr. Nishke From Digging Potatoes at the Point of a Gun.

The case of the State of Wisconsin against Mrs. Chas Rogers, charged with aiming a gun at Mr. Nishke, was called in Justice Rowlands' court this morning. The defendant was discharged on payment of costs, an amicable settlement having been effected. It appears that Mr. Nishke lives near Franksville. He was a tenant of Mr. R. Owens and while such planted potatoes and other crops. Since then Mr. Owens sold the farm to Charles Rogers, who claimed to own the potatoes. Last Saturday Mr. Nishke went to the farm and proceeded to dig the potatoes, when a quarrel arose and Mrs. Rogers aimed a revolver at Nishke and then came the complaint.

OBITUARY.

Kaiser.

Mr. Charles Kaiser died at his home, 906 Grand avenue, fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock last evening, of liver complaint, in his 55th year. He leaves a wife, one daughter and three sons, viz: Mrs. Jerome Ritter, Ernest, William and Adolph Kaiser. He also leaves three sisters, Miss Kaiser, Mrs. John King and Mrs. S. E. Gates. He was born April 10, 1844, in Lolfarane, Germany, and came to America in April, 1847, and settled near Fort Plains, N. Y. In 1855 he came to Racine and has resided here since. He was employed in the J. I. Case T. M. Co. as a blacksmith for 20 years. He was one of the oldest members of the (1st) German Lutheran church on Villa street. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon, 1:30 from the house and 2 p. m. from the church. He was an honorable and upright citizen and held in high regard by all who knew him. To his bereaved family is extended the sympathy of the entire community.

Lonergan.

Margaret Lonergan died last night at her home, No. 612 Center street, of general debility, aged 74 years. Deceased was one of the oldest and best known residents of the city having lived here over forty years, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew her. One daughter and one son survive her. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of North Cape Camp, No. 863, Modern Woodmen of America, held Oct. 15, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions upon the death of the late Nels Rasmusson were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy neighbor, Nels Rasmusson, whose death is deeply mourned by our beloved camp.

Whereas, We recognize in this removal the hand of the Supreme Ruler, believing that he doeth all things well, and as North Cape camp lost a true and beloved neighbor our heartfelt sympathy and friendship in this, their sad affliction,

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our camp records, and also a copy be sent to the deceased neighbor's wife and children.

Oscar A. Spillum,
C. Andrewson,
Geo. Spillum,
Committee.

EDWARD A. REIN,
For Sheriff.

EDWARD A. REIN.
Republican Candidate for Sheriff.

Edward A. Rein, the Republican nominee for sheriff, is a Racine county product. He was born in the village of Burlington and is a son of William B. Rein, a pioneer who has resided at Burlington forty years. Mr. Rein received his education in the schools of the village and commenced hustling for himself when quite young. He first came before the public as a clerk in the Central hotel at Burlington. When William Beatty was elected sheriff he recognized in Mr. Rein an able and deserving man and appointed him under sheriff, and he then came to Racine. During the term of Mr. Beatty he served; then he was re-appointed when Captain John Pugh was elected sheriff, and a third time when John Wagner was elected. Each officer knew the value of Mr. Rein, not only as an officer, but gentleman as well. Democrats and Populists all admit that Mr. Rein is one of the best and most conscientious officers the county ever had. He was never known to shirk his duty, and the records of the office will show a perfect system. The election of Mr. Rein means that the county will have a capable, honest and careful officer for the next two years and a gentleman who will look after the interests of the people of the district as well as his own. Twice he stepped aside when urged to make a canvas for the nomination, to make room for older men, but this time he secured the nomination in a fair and open manner and there was not the slightest friction in the convention. Mr. Baumann, his opponent, gracefully stepped out, and giving the nomination to Mr. Rein unanimously. We have yet to find a voter who openly opposes Mr. Rein for other reasons than that of political differences. Every Republican in the county will see that a ballot is cast for Edward A. Rein, one of the most deserving young men in the county and also a tax payer.

C. L. LUKES.
Republican Candidate for District Attorney.

C. L. Lukes, the Republican nominee for district attorney is one of Racine's brightest and most gifted young attorneys. He is a son of the late Dr. Lukes, one of the pioneer dentists, and was born and brought up in this city, receiving his education in the public schools, and also at Wisconsin university, being a graduate of the law department of this institution.

Mr. Lukes is a finished scholar, one of the best read and best posted young men in Racine. He has a reputation for handling whatever he undertakes with an indomitable energy born of a determination to master it. It is so in his law matters, and one with such characteristics cannot but make the county a most valuable attorney. Mr. Lukes is a fluent orator as well as a finished scholar, and he combines with his oratory a convincing manner that is most potent in law.

The voters of Racine cannot be misled in giving their votes to Mr. Lukes. He will bring to his office all that energy which has characterized his career thus far, and will conduct the office with credit to himself and maintaining the honor of the state.

Mr. Lukes has always been an earnest advocate of Republican principles and Republican doctrines. He has been heard on the platform in defense of honest money and protection to the workingman. Two years ago he was secretary of the Republican county committee, and his efficient work in that capacity won him the friendship of leading Republicans in the county.

OTTO AHRENS.
Republican Candidate for Clerk of the Court.

Otto Ahrens is the present clerk of the court of Racine county. Since he was elected to the position, never in its history has the office been better taken care of. The records are in A No. 1 condition and we have yet to find the person who has a complaint to make. In fact they are one and all loud in their praise and appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Ahrens has attended to his duties and the accommodating manner in which he has waited upon and assisted them in every way.

Mr. Ahrens is a German. He was born in Germany on the 14th of May, 1855, and consequently is about 43 years of age. Twenty-one years ago he came to the Belle City and was employed as a wagon and carriage builder and was with the Mitchell & Lewis company for many years. A better natured or more popular shop-mate could not have been desired. The boys in the shop and outside swore by Otto and he swore by them. There never was anything too good for them at the hands of Otto. Whenever they had an entertainment Otto was ever ready to help them out and make it a success.

He is efficient in all of his work and again the Republican party place him upon their ticket for election. The opposition admit that they cannot say a word against him in any way or manner, and concede that he will draw the full Republican vote and a large per cent of the Democratic and Populist vote and be elected by a large majority. The workingmen like him because he rose from their ranks.

Christian Stripple.

It is unnecessary for the Journal to call the attention of its readers to the fact that Christian Stripple is the Republican nominee for coroner. Mr. Stripple has held the position for the past four years, and that he has filled it to the satisfaction of the people and especially the Republicans, was evinced when he was nominated by acclamation at the convention, there being no opposition at all. The opposition admit that Mr. Stripple is a good citizen and officer and that he will be elected and the only reason they put up a man against him was to fill out the ticket. Mr. Stripple is a German and came to Racine many years ago and was employed at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. a long time, in fact over twenty-five years. He was one of the victims of the great cyclone that swept Racine some years ago and is a cripple for life. A more honest and careful man for the important office of coroner could not be desired and that he will get the largest majority on the Republican ticket is conceded.

Auction Sale.

Wm. Willmore will sell 41 head of cattle, 160 sheep, 40 hogs, horses, produce and other articles at his farm, 3½ miles southwest of Union Grove, on Nov. 2, '98. The farm of 160 acres is also for rent.
E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCOFIELD GOES TO WASHINGTON

To Meet the Third Wisconsin Regiment Coming From Porto Rico.

SUITABLE CLOTHING NEEDED

The Governor Will See That They Have Plenty of Warm Underclothing—Regiment Will Arrive in Milwaukee by Sunday.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 25.—Gov. Scofield starts for Washington today to make arrangements for the transportation, clothing and care of the Third regiment after it reaches the United States. For several days the governor has been trying to get some definite information from the war department regarding the preparations which are making for the care of the men on their arrival, but has not secured any. The men are coming from a tropical climate and are apt to suffer severely from the abrupt change of temperature, and Gov. Scofield desires to arrange for suitable clothing for the men to put on at once on their arrival. The cloth overcoats of the regiment were left at Jacksonville when the regiment went to Porto Rico, and later were sent to Camp Douglas. When it became known that the regiment would return, these overcoats were sent to New York, and will be ready for the men when they arrive. Their great need, however, in the opinion of the governor, will be underclothing, and if the government has not provided for them in this respect, he will purchase it himself in New York.

Gov. Scofield expects to arrive in Washington Wednesday night and will at once begin his negotiations with the officials of the department. The regiment is expected to arrive at New York Thursday night or Friday morning, and he expects to have the necessary arrangements made by that time. There is some misunderstanding about the transportation of the troops to Wisconsin, and the governor will attend to that also. He thinks that at this time of the year the men should not be held in New York but sent directly home at once as the Second regiment was, delay in the city in his opinion, will be dangerous for the health of the regiment. In case the regiment arrives in New York Friday morning and is at once sent west it is expected to arrive in Milwaukee Sunday or Monday.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second grace pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co., are selling at half price. Size from four to twelve inch. Works on lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

Horse blankets, robes, gloves and mittens, large assortment and low prices. Call before they are gone, at Spillum & Co's., North Cape.

For Sale Bills

Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1898.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

First Lieutenant Ward C. Clemons is around this morning securing signatures of those who desire to become members of the new national guard.

The police are after a gang of fellows who amused themselves by fighting and creating a disturbance on Washington avenue Saturday evening.

The management of the Racine Athletic football team are making efforts to get the Beloit college eleven to play a game here Thanksgiving day.

The first annual roadrace of the Michell & Lewis Co. Employes will take place on Saturday afternoon, if the weather holds good and the roads are in condition.

Clara Scholletti, of No. 1434 Geneva street, found a couple of checks on Main street Saturday night. The owner can have the same by calling at her home and proving property.

Harding & Nelson have been awarded a contract for laying one mile of sewer at Madison, Wis., and the Reichert Construction company have the contract for three miles of sewer at the same place.

Fire Marshal Abesser states that the fire damage to the Ansted & Higgins and R. B. Lang Manufacturing company was not so heavy as reported. Mr. Lang only had a $1,500 insurance policy to cover his loss.

The Company F boys will remember Ed Meyers, of Beloit, who played left end in the First Regiment ball team at Jacksonville. Saturday Meyers played field in the First Regiment ball team at Milwaukee, against the Madison eleven.

Social and Personal.

Dr. Robert Kitto has returned from Mt. Clemons, Mich.

William Bliss came up from Chicago and spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. George Parker of Akron, O., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. B. Sears.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Kmapp, of Chicago, were registered at Hotel Racine yesterday.

Corporal Glen Dixon, who has been sick with fever, was out for the first time since his arrival home yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. Gilman returned from Washington, D. C., Saturday, where they have been attending the Episcopal convention.

Ben Knutson, a member of Company F has enlisted in the regular army and will leave for Milwaukee tomorrow and be sent to some section of the country.

Leonard Merrick and Annie Jordan, both of Chicago, were united in marriage yesterday by Rev. E. Schmidt, of the High street Emanuel Lutheran church.

County Superintendent E. A. Morse is visiting the schools in the county and reports the attendance as good and the teachers taking great interest in their work and feeling greatly encouraged.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peterson have returned from a visit in Nebraska and had the pleasure of seeing and hearing President McKinley speak. Mr. Peterson says there is no place like Racine.

Private Bernie White, of Company F, who has been sick since the company arrived from Jacksonville, was about town for the first time this morning. He is picking up fast and expects to soon be himself again.

Fire Marshal Dan Abesser arrived home from St. Louis Saturday afternoon, where he has been attending the convention of fire marshals. He reports the affair a very pleasant and profitable one. He arrived just in time to catch the chemical fire engine as it was on its way to the fire at Ansted & Higgins' plant, and he directed the work of the department.

William A. Baumann has returned from Cincinnati, O., where he has been attending the national convention of horseshoers, being a delegate from the local organization of this city. Mr. Baumann says that there were over 1,000 horseshoers present from all parts of the United States and that it was the most satisfactory and interesting meeting in the history of the association.

ARRESTED THE WRONG PARTY

Chicago Detectives Arrest William Lichtenberg of Racine.

HE WAS ACCUSED OF MURDER

They Thought Him the Man That Killed the Norton Family in Mass.—The Gentleman Regards It as a Good Joke.

One week ago last Saturday William Lichtenberg, a well-known resident of Racine, was arrested at Milwaukee, by Captain F. Barcal, of the Chicago police department, on suspicion of being the man who killed the Norton family at Brookfield, Mass. Mr. Lichtenberg was taken to Chicago and locked up at the Woodland station. He stringently denied that he was the man wanted, but the detectives believed that he was the person for the reason that Mr. Lichtenberg could talk several languages, the same as the man who kiled the Nortons. A description of Mr Lichtenberg was sent to the Massachusetts and it was discovered that they had the wrong man, in fact he did not in any way resemble the murderer and Mr. Lichtenberg was promptly released and he came to his home in this city yesterday morning and lifted a great load from the minds of his father, mother and other relatives. Mr. Lichtenberg called at the Journal office this afternoon and takes his arrest as a good joke. He stated to a Journal reporter that he was never in Massachusetts in his life and since he left Racine has been traveling in Milwaukee and Chicago selling medicines. He says he never intentionally injured any person in his life and would not kill a cat. He is a godo natured and jovial gentleman, and when his friends heard of the arrest they said that he never committed such a crime and they were right.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

H. J. Smith Appointed.

Commander-in-Chief Sexton, of the Grand Army of the Republic, this morning notified Hiram J. Smith of his appointment as one of the executive committee of the national council of administration of the G. A. R.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. Robinson Drug Co.

La Crosse Press: A French physician called on the Chinese emperor and diagnosed his ailment. As near as can be found out the emperor is suffering from an overdose of dowager.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately, if you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures, and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. Robinson Drug Co.

KREUTZER TO BE RETIRED.

With the first day of the new century the ancient Austrian coin, the kreutzer, drops officially out of circulation, after a currency of something like 400 years. It is retired in accordance with the convention establishing a copper currency of equal value for all parts of the empire. It used to be circulated freely in north as well as south Germany, but for the last quarter of a century has not gone beyond the Austrian frontier.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

DOING GREAT WORK.

Use of Paine's Celery Compound in the Philadelphia W. C. A.

The magnificent building at the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, is a monument that tells what a great charity is the Women's Christian Association of the Quaker City.

The superintendent of the W. C. A. home is the accomplished woman whose portrait is printed here, Miss Katherine Kennedy. What she has done and what she is doing for the benefit of other women commands the highest respect and admiration.

In all other institutions of this kind more attention is given every year to teaching the laws of health and right living, physically as well as morally. The health of communities is more and more frequently a subject of attention from clergymen and teachers. An ailing nervous man or woman finds it more difficult to be hopeful and cheerful and good than a well one.

Writing to the Wells & Richardson Company, who are the proprietors of the most wonderful of all remedies for the cure of diseases that arise from the impairment of the nervous system, Paine's celery compound, Miss Kennedy, in the course of her letter, referring to the use of Paine's Celery compound among the members of the W. C. A., says that "those who have been taking it, feel greatly benefited, and desire to continue the use of it." So many women run down in health by overwork, or what is worse, overworry, have been restored to perfect health by Paine's celery compound, that its record in the Philadelphia home has been duplicated in every large city in the Union. Grateful testimonials of this character have been published time and again in these columns, and it is a fact that no other remedy has ever received a hundredth of the hearty blessings that the managers of public institutions have openly accorded to Paine's celery compound.

The widespread use of Paine's celery compound, in the most intelligent, careful homes, and among the most thoughtful portions of every community, has grown up by just this sort of personal guarantee, by word of mouth, from persons made strong and well to others needing exactly the kind of invigoration and toning up that Paine's celery compound gives.

In time of great mental strain, when other remedies only meddle and muddle, Paine's celery compound feeds the hard-pressed nerves.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood of all bad humors, and cures the many ailments from this familiar cause.

A vast proportion of all diseases are preventable. Paine's celery compound is universally prescribed by medical men to stop the progress of disorders, due to poor blood and badly nourished nerves.

JOHN DIXON.

The Republican Nominee for the Office of County Treasurer.

John Dixon, the Republican nominee for county clerk, is the right man in the proper place. Mr. Dixon has filled the important position to the satisfaction of all classes of people and the records of the office were never in more perfect shape. The Journal has yet to find a tax payer in the county who raises one question against the honest and faithful

John, who has always been obliging and courteous. The fact that a county treasurer is to be elected this fall makes it essentially necessary that Mr. Dixon should be kept in the offic. As every person is fully aware, the office of county treasurer is an important one and a new man cannot handle it with the same accuracy and promptness as an old officer. Mr. Dixon is just as familiar with the workings of the treasurer's office as with his own and his services in assisting a new man will be of incalculable value. Should new men be placed in both offices there would be a hard time in handling them. Mr. Dixon should and will no doubt be elected, for the reason that he is in every way qualified to take care of the large amount of business that comes into that office and also the office of the county treasurer.

MATRIMONIAL.

Huefner-Peterson.

The many friends of Miss Amanda Huefner will be surprised to hear that she was united in marriage to Mr. James Peterson at 8 o'clock last evening by A. Cary Judd. The bride is a well known north side young lady and has lots of friends, while the groom is a trusted employe of the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Co. and has an equal number of friends. The young couple will begin housekeeping at once and will be at home to their many friends after Oct. 25 at 1314 Buchanan street, where the groom has fitted up an elegant home for his bride. Their many friends wish them good health and luck in their journey through life together.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A Sad Case.

The health officer reports the health of the city excellent at the present time. There are no contagious diseases prevalent except the typhoid fever cases of soldiers and one case of William Bolmuss, which is a sad one. The man lives at No. 1411 Milwaukee avenue and is very sick and may not recover. By trade he is a carpenter and came from Fort Washington. The family is in destitute circumstances, the last cent having been expended for medicine. County Agent Joseph Fuchman is giving them all the county will allow.

Don't be Miserable Any Longer.

Those who have never had their vitality impaired have no idea of the misery experienced by the person who has lost that brightness of feeling, that elasticity of body and cheerfulness of spirits which results from ill health. Depression, gloom, forebodings and all the misery that are associated with them make life a burden. Now there is no need of this. The condition described, which is often the result of foolishness or ignorance, can be cured. Dr. Greene, 146 State Street, Chicago, Ill., the great specialist and most successful doctor in curing disease, can change the gloom to cheerfulness and give you renewed vigor and vitality. You can consult the Doctor by letter, free. Write to him at once and get his advice. You will never regret it.

SCHROEDER DRY GOODS CO.

402-404 MAIN STREET....

New Ready-to-Wear Jackets or Capes...

Ready to put on separate Skirts or Shirt Waists, made from silk, wool satin, etc. We are ready for everybody. Ready for those who want fine garments, ready for those who want good serviceable garments at moderate prices. For weeks we have been busy, checking off, marking and arranging our display and improving our various new departments.

In our newly arranged, greatly improved, and most excellent DAY LIGHT Cloak Department, you will find the best makers are represented by their choice productions. Every garment was made to our special order.

They are made to order garments in every sense of the word.

Every Jacket, Cape, Shirt Waist, or Skirt comes to us from FIRST HANDS. Not a single Jobbing or Wholesale House garment can be found in our store, because the latter are neither neatly made or cheap.

Our garments are made to our special order, at the Cloak Headquarters of the U. S. viz. New York City. They come directly to us from the Manufacturers work tables made by their best and most trained and experienced tailors, and one profit is saved for you. That's why a Schroeder D. G Co.'s garment looks and fits so nice, and is so cheap.

Our stock comprises all the desirable things that are newest and best in style, practical, sensible, shapes, that that the people like.

This season we show nobby Jackets, made of all wool English Kersey, American Beavers (and they are the best in the world) also French Cheviots, Irish Friezes, German and English Meltons, and Whip Cords, Yankee Broadcloths, etc., with all the choice new plain and fancy Linings, double stitched Lapped Seams, plain tailor effects, or handsomely braided, in Military other designs, most of them full silk lined.

More than a thousand of the newest, the most fashionable garments to make your choice from. They call us Racine Headquarters for good Capes, Jackets, Silk or Wool Shirt Waists, Ready-to-wear Skirts, Wrappers, Dress Goods, Underwear, Gloves, Hose, etc., and we pass them over to you at surprisingly low prices.

You don't have to pay high prices in our Cash Store.

We save you money We make a little of it go farther, doing business on the cash plan. You don't have to pay the other fellows bad debt.

Shrewd buyers, WHO KNOW and they all buy from us, tell us every day, that our store, contains the largest and handsomest, stock of the newest and most desirable goods, shown here in 25 years.

Your neighbors save money by buying their Dry Goods of us, and we believe you can. Come, you'll not regret it.

Schroeder Dry Goods Co.

NEGRO RIOTERS CAPTURED.

Sheriff and Posse Work Hard to Keep Them From the Mob.

FOREST, Miss., Oct. 24.—The negro rioters from Harpersville were landed in jail here. The sheriff and posse had a fight with a mob of whites, who made a desperate attempt to lynch the prisoners soon after the party left Harpersville. The sheriff and posse forced a circle around the negroes and forced their way through the mob. The negroes who escaped into the swamp are being pursued by a large crown and another fight is momentarily expected. Gov. McLaurin has returned to Brandon after urging the mob not to molest the negroes now in jail.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

New York World: Aunt Derby—I do declare, the folks in the congregation ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Aunt Hannah—Yes, indeed. I'm as economizin' as anybody in some things, but I don't think churches ought to go around shoppin' to get cheap ministers.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles.—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Indianapolis Journal: "He—"In the spring the young man's fancies ——" you know; the little birds begin to mate —the—"

She—Yes, in the spring, even the potatoes begin making eyes.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Washington Star: "It's remarkable," said Senator Sorghum, "how differently people are effected by the same thing."

"Have you been reading medicine?"

"No, I was thinking of my speech. It kept me awake four nights, and put everybody who heard it to sleep."

All women should strive to be beautiful. Beauty rules mankind. Rocky Mountain Tea brings a creamy, rich, blooming complexion. Robinson Drug Co. Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

TWO HAPPY EXPERIENCES.

Washington Star: "I don't know anything that caused me so much real happiness as my soldier experience," said the optimistic young man.

"But I thought——"

"Oh, we had our troubles. But whenever I think of how glad I was to go and how glad I was to get home again I can't help being a little bit appreciative."

First Class Road Wagons.

If you want a first class road wagon, top buggy, surrey or phaeton, call at the repository of the Fish Bros. Wagon Co. on State street. They can show you a nice line of goods at very low prices.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merit do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. Robinson Drug Co.

GEN. MERRITT MARRIED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, recently in command of the United States troops at Manila, will be married privately late this afternoon to Miss Laura Williams of Chicago, who recently arrived here. The greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the ceremony.

Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams will be married at 6 this evening in the bride's apartments at the Savoy hotel.

The maiden hung her shapely head and whispered in my ear, "Yours 'till death I'll always be." Just promise me Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "No," shrieked the wild-eyed anarchist, "the yoke of the tyrant shall never——"

He paused.

An egg smote him over the eye.

He gave one agonized sniff.

"I bow to the yolk," he faintly said, and toppled from the table.

There's scarcely a disease that constipation will not bring. Kills you little by little. Rocky Mountain Tea positively cures. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. Robinson Drug Co.

Chicago Record: A New York negro who saw George Washington's funeral procession died yesterday, but it is feared that there are others still at large.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure. Robinson Drug Co.

First publication Oct. 20, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Hendrick Spillum, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Peter M. Andson, surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a special term thereof to be held on

the 15th day of November, A. D., 1898,

at 9 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine. And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated October 14, 1898.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

4t

First publication Oct. 13, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY. In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Jacob C. Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jacob C. Smith, late of the town of Caledonia, in the county of Racine, and state of Wisconsin deceased; and also the accompanying petition of James H. Dale representing among other things that the said Jacob C. Smith lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical James H. Dale named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Dated, October 11, A. D., 1898.

Palmer & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t

First publication Oct. 13, 1898.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY. In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Jane S. Williams, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jane S. Williams, late of the city of Chicago in the county of Cook and state of Illinois deceased, and also the accompanying petition of Robert E. Roberts representing, among other things, that the said Jane S. Williams lately died, leaving estate within this county; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical Roberts E. Roberts named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1898,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Dated, Oct 6, 1898.

Gittins & Burgess, Attorneys. 4t

IF YOU AREGOING TO ADVERTISE REMEMBER The Journal

LEAVING AGUINALDO

Many Philippine Rebels Desert to the Spaniards.

REPORT OF BATTLE DENIED.

Story from Madrid Says the Americans Have Destroyed Ships of the Filipinos—Washington Authorities Disbelieve the Report.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The situation in Manila is peaceful, according to a dispatch received at the war department from Gen. Otis. In his review of the situation the general says Aguinaldo is rapidly losing his influence with the Filipinos and that many of his men are deserting and giving their sympathy and support to the Spaniards, believing that the Americans will return the islands to the old enemy. This information and a great deal more has been transmitted to the American commissioners in Paris.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the cabinet Wednesday Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, read a cable dispatch from Manila stating that the Americans, considering the rebel flag to be a piratical flag, had attacked and destroyed many of the rebel ships after an engagement in which there were casualties on both sides.

Prime Minister Sagasta says that Gen. Ortega, who was second in command under Capt.-Gen. Macias in Porto Rico, will sail for Spain on Oct. 25.

The reported destruction of the ships belonging to the insurgents arose from the Filipinos disobeying Admiral Dewey's order that was mentioned some time ago, to the effect that if the rebels' ships flew the flag of the Philippine republic they would be treated as pirates. The Americans seized what vessels they did not destroy.

The scene of the reported engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila bay.

Story Discredited in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Madrid story of a battle between Americans and insurgents is believed by well-informed men in Washington to be another chapter from the fake foundry organized at Madrid as soon as the peace commissioners reached Paris. It will be remembered that soon after reaching Paris the Madrid and Paris newspapers began to print accounts of "Spanish victories over the insurgents in the Philippines" and others of the "troubles of Americans in managing Aguinaldo." They told of thousands of rebels being defeated by Gen. Rios, and the killed and wounded enumerated in a very exact and plausible manner; but it soon developed that there was not the slightest warrant for the stories. It pleased the Spaniards, no doubt, and they believed they could pull the wool over the eyes of some one, as they were accustomed to some months ago. Any Philippine story coming from Madrid, particularly if it concerns Americans, ought to be carefully weighed. If the American troops have had an engagement with the Filipinos or any one else in the Philippines since the fall of Manila the news has not reached Washington. With a direct cable, it is quite likely that this government would hear of such an occurrence.

It is not outside the bounds of probability that some of the ships seized by the Americans were claimed by the Filipinos; but that there has been a battle or anything approaching it, in securing possession of them, is doubted by every one who heard the report.

SPANIARDS CAN GO OR STAY.

United States Will Take Control of All Cuba Dec. 1.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The news from Havana that the American evacuation commissioners had declined to grant the request of the Spanish commissioners for an extension of the limit of evacuation beyond Dec. 1 was read with interest in official circles. It follows naturally in the instructions given to the American commissioners not to recede from their notification to their opponents that the United States would assume control of Cuba on Dec. 1, whether all the Spanish troops had left the island or not.

Dewey Remains On Guard.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Secretary Long said that the reports that Admiral Dewey would return to the United States were erroneous, as the navy department had no such information. It has been suggested to Admiral Dewey several times that he go to Paris to advise the American peace commission on the situation in the Philippines, but he has adhered to his purpose to remain at Manila until the Philippine question has been settled or all danger of trouble there has passed.

Troops Leave Porto Rico.

New York, Oct. 20.—Col. A. S. Kimball, the quartermaster here, has received word from Washington that the transport Manitoba, with the Third Wisconsin regiment, sailed from Porto Rico Wednesday, and is expected here about Oct. 25. The transport Mississippi also left Porto Rico with the Sixth Massachusetts.

Coal Companies on Trial.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—In the Sangamon Circuit court Wednesday was begun the trial of the case of the people against the Springfield Coal association, the companies, ten in number, being charged with conspiracy to defraud, it being alleged that they had formed an association to raise the price of coal in violation of the anti-trust laws of the state.

"The Lion's Share."

of China may be held down by England, but the Lion's share of the sale of chewing tobacco is held by

Battle Ax PLUG

The quality of Battle Ax is not questioned. If you chew tobacco you cannot buy a better, more satisfying and economical chewing tobacco than Battle Ax. You can prove this for yourself if you will buy the large 10-cent piece and try it. There's a wonderful difference in quality as well as in quantity over common kinds. Try it to-day.

Remember the name when you buy again.

MINERS STICK TO DEMAND.

President Hunter Declares Compromise Impossible.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—President John M. Hunter of the United Mine Workers of Illinois is here to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the organization. In speaking of the purpose of the meeting President Hunter said:

"The situation at Pana and at Virden will be given the closest attention, and you may deny most emphatically that there is one word of truth in the statement made by Lukens that the miners are weakening. Nothing but the Springfield scale of 40 cents will satisfy the miners, and if there is any proposition to be made it will have to come from Lukens and his associates."

When asked what the outcome of the Virden trouble would be, President Hunter said: "We mean to prosecute the case to the end. Lukens, York and Loucks will have to answer for murder in the courts and we will not stop until justice is meted out to them."

SEVEN INDIANS SURRENDER.

Dramatic Scene at Walker, Minn.—Other Offenders Wanted.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 20.—Probably the most unique and dramatic surrender in the history of warfare was that which occurred at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, just two weeks after the bloody battle of Sugar point. Seven of the Indians concerned in that fierce onslaught appeared and gave themselves up to the newspaper correspondents, representing St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and New York papers. Old Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig and his son refused to surrender. The Chippewas promise to go after them and bring them in dead or alive.

Still No Verdict at Virden.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 20.—The coroner's inquest is still in session and bids fair to continue for many days unless it is abruptly closed through a special session of the grand jury which is called in session for next Monday at Carlinville. The witnesses Wednesday were all miners and women who witnessed the battle from the street that faces the railroad tracks. Their evidence developed no new features save only the fact that no witness saw a single shot fired from the miners and the further fact that the deadly fire came from the pasture on the east side of the railroad, where not more than 300 men were stationed. Over fifty witnesses have been subpoenaed to attend the grand jury, and it is expected that over 100 will yet be called.

Ruling on War Revenue Tax.

Washington, Oct. 20.—An important ruling has been made by the commissioner of internal revenue which will result in a criminal prosecution of parties who fail to comply therewith. Every special taxpayer making a sworn return on form 11 within a calendar month, when his liability began, thereby escaping 50 per cent finally, must pay the tax not later than the last day of that month. If he postpones payment to a later period he becomes liable to criminal prosecution, and should be reported to the United States district attorney accordingly. The commissioner will begin criminal prosecution at once in all cases where neglect is shown.

Cleveland Strikers Return to Work.

Cleveland, Oct. 20.—The backbone of the big strike at the mills operated by the American Steel and Wire company has been broken. The granting by Judge Hammond of the injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the operation of the mill has disheartened the idle men. Wednesday 100 of the strikers went to work and others will follow. The leaders of the strikers announce they will not appeal the injunction case.

To Build Chinese Railways.

London, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that representatives of the American-Chinese Development company are due to arrive on Oct. 29 to conclude the negotiations for a loan for the construction of the Hankow-Canton railway. The dispatch adds that the British-Chinese corporation has signed the preliminary contract for the building of the Su-chau-Ningpo line.

France Fitting Out Ships.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Echo de Paris says that, despite official denials, it is in a position to reassert that French men-of-war are being fitted out and provisioned at Toulon and that various cruisers have been ordered to prepare for sailing. Officers have been ordered to join their respective ships and the men in the arsenals are working overtime.

Incontinence of water during sleep stopped immediately by Dr. E. Detchon's Anti-Diuretic. Cures children and adults alike. Price $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggists, Racine, Wis.

WHY USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT IS UNEQUALED FOR PILES.

Pond's Extract

Why not something else?

Because

DR. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."

DR. O. G. RANDALL says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."

DR. J. C. MITCHIE says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."

DR. H. K. WEILER says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."

DR. H. F. MERRILL says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."

DR. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."

DR. POWELL says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."

And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bargain Counters

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.

A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth St. Fruit Jars at the lowest price. Trading stamps always on hand.

S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1316 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 5c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.

C. SLOT, 1403 Washington avenue, sells the Sleepy Eye Flour, the best in the market. Try it.

A. M. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.

GEO. H. BLYTHE, 1300 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market, Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Heart. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.

SLOT-WIEDEBACK CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers' produce a specialty.

H. J. LOGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.

GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction, General Merchandise.

M. JACKEY, 600 High St., Try a sack of our Process flour. It always gives satisfaction, none better. Groceries as usual, at extremely low prices. Give us a call.

G. A. HICKEMANN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 26. Keep them up for anything you want. Watch their ad. and you will be delighted.

JENSEN & BECK, 40 Sixth Street, handle the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe, also gold medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.

HANSEN, MORGENSEN & CO., 1024 State street, will give you groceries, flour and feed at the lowest prices, and thereby save you money and merit your trade.

Now is the time to come and get gents' furnishing goods and also paints below cost, or almost at your own price. SCHILLING GROCERY STORE, 1200-1202 Douglas avenue.

C. CHRISTENSON, 998 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.

FLOUR AND FEED.

D. F. WIGLEY—Flour, Feed, Grain, and Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement. 'Phone, 232, College Ave. Best Flour on earth. Buy it and you will use no other.

DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour, feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements; imported and domestic cements, fire brick, clay, lime, sewer pipe, etc.

JEWELRY.

O. E. LANGE, 568 State St., watches, clocks, silverware, and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES scientifically fitted. C. R. Underwood, expert optician 413 Main street, Racine, Wis.

CLOTHING.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARD—Clothiers, Furnishers, Tailors, 610 State St., leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.

LAUNDRY.

HAGMAN'S LAUNDRY AND CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 418 Main St. Branch office, 1350 Washington Ave. formerly Junction Laundry.

PAINTERS.

See W. C. STRICKLAND for "ad" in Racine Merchant's bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.

HARNESS.

FALL OPENING! LATEST STYLES in robes! Largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to the city! Old stand of W. E. Luna, 410 Sixth street.

COME TO A. LOBDELL, FOURTH street, for flynets at wholesale prices. Don't forget the place, first door east of A. McAvoy's livery on Fourth street. A. Lobdell.

ELECRICAL SUPPLIES.

W. H. HETZEL, 314 Sixth St., electric supplies at cost, of every description. Call and see me. Must be sold.

CIGARS.

Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. F. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.

DRY GOODS.

SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue, have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.

NEW YORK LEADER, 421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.

J. E. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock of new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.

THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing. Here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State street.

JOHNSON & WIBBERT have special sales every Friday. Be on hand for bargains. Carpets, shades and lace curtains are house-cleaning items. See their line.

HARNETT, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.

SLOFFEL BROS', stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State Street.

JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.

BUTCHERS.

F. MALSCH, 1300-1302 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.

GEO. HANSCHE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.

WEED & OLSON, 1101 Villa street, fresh and salt meats, also spring lamb and poultry and game in season at lowest prices.

J. K. ALBERTSON, 1510 State street, meat market. Special prices on beef roasts. We kill our own beef and put up our own smoked meats and give special prices on lard.

WM. SORENSON, Meat Market, 1405 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steak for the least amount of money. Try him.

CUDAHY BROS. MEAT MARKET. Always the best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHRIS DUE, 1318 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's genuine Vici Kid shoes, former price $2.00 now $1.50, together with many bargains equally good.

P. STILB, 1122 Villa street, invites the public to examine his spring styles of shoes which have just been received, and are strictly up to date. Call and see them.

KAMBACH BROS., Cor. Sixth and Wisconsin Sts., are retailing shoes at wholesale prices and the people are the ones who are benefitted. Bargains every day.

CHAS. KAISER, 1407 Douglas Ave., boots and shoes, latest styles at the lowest prices, and new shoes made to order. Repairing a specialty. Give us a call. We can please you.

T. NELSON, 1607 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 XLNT 4 U 2 B without, when prices are considered. Try him on neat repairing.

CHRISTENSON, FREDRIKSEN & CO., Shoemen. Cut this out, take it to 1002 State St., with 95 cents cash and it will buy $1.00 worth of goods.

JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Vici shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repairing a specialty.

DRUGGISTS.

W. R. KIRKBY, Druggist, Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.

ROLF'S CELERY NERVINE COMPOUND, worth its weight in gold; an excellent tonic, at Giesecier & Lochners' pharmacy, 620 State street.

BEWARE! Now is the time to prepare for summer complaints and all bowel troubles. Use Dr. Page's Cholera Mixture, the original prepared only at our houses. Kodaks and camera supplies. We carry a complete line and sell at low prices. THE ROBINSON DRUG CO. Everywhere and always reliable.

SCHULZE BROS., druggists, 306 Main St., and 506 Sixth St. The only place to buy the genuine Dr. Mink's Cough Syrup. 25c and 50c.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RISAGER, Leading and reliable Milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.

MRS. M. RUETZ, Millinery Store, 618 State street has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.

PAINTS AND OILS.

W. S. BUFFHAM & SON are selling crockery glassware, and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main Street.

LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, Wall Paper, Window Shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 410 Main street.

TAILORS.

SCHACHT BROS., 922 State St., merchant tailors. The finest suits and spring overcoats; the nobbiest fitting guaranteed.

HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the number 228 Main Street.

F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Full line of spring suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city! Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.

C. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Avenue.

J. W. BORN, Merchant Tailor, 804½ State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.

We have an idea that every one would wear custom made clothes if they examined our goods and learned our prices. Call and examine our bargains in fall and winter suits and overcoats. A. FIELD, 503 Main Street.

D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready made suit. Call at 314, Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth street.

GOEDEKE & GEBHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their spring line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps, and neckties.

HARDWARE.

FRANK BAUMANN, Hardware, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St., and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.

DIAMOND HARDWARE CO., 1335 Washington Ave. The place to buy your cheap rubber hose, lawn mowers, and garden tools.

At this season of the year you are possibly looking for a new heater or range. Before doing so see the styles and get the prices at MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State street.

Gasoline stoves at the very lowest prices; we also handle the Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove. JACOB MOHR, 315 Sixth street.

FURNITURE.

A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1026 State street is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low prices is what does it.

AUGUSTINE & SON, 221 Sixth street, save you money on furniture and baby carriages. They make their own picture frames and matts. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and Embalmers.

THRONSON-HANSON FURNITURE CO., 309-315 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock for holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equaled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.

ATHERTON'S STUDIO UNTIL FURTHER notice, special prices, platino finish cabinets, large size, only $3. Polish cabinets, full length, $1 per doz.; other sizes in proportion. State street corner Main, Racine.

COAL AND WOOD.

N. JOHNSON, Coal and Wood. The best grades of coal at lowest ruling prices. 1127 N. Chatham St. Tel. No. 17.

MARBLE CUTTERS.

W. A. GROTSENBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and finest stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 Fifth street.

J. E. ROBERTS, Cut Stone Contractor. All kinds of sawed stone. Yards east of Plow Works. Don't fail to figure with him. He will save you money.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. TAYLOR, Veterinary Surgeon, 423 Main St., Office telephone 39-2, Allen's livery. Expert dental and surgical operator. Treats all domestic animals successfully by latest methods.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Five lots between seventeenth street and De Koven Avenue. Sewer and water in and street graded to establish grade. Payments to suit purchaser.
R. M. Boyd, Agent.
Baker Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOUIS F. KLEIN,
423 MAIN ST.

INSURANCE.

LIVERY.

C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, Boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Hack and baggage to all trains. 'Phone 201.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent if left three months. Saving department open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

C. KANNANBERG'S hotel and restaurant, 231 Main street, where you can get a good square meal or anything to suit the appetite, such as wines, liquors, beer and cigars.

Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.

HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main Street. Rates $1.00 and $1.25 per day. Neatest, nobbiest and best. Everything new and up-to-date. Try this house, you will be delighted.

Union-made cigars at HOTEL WAGNER, Table board $4.00 per week; per per month, $17.00; meal tickets, 21 meals, $5.00; single meals 35 cents; hotel rates, $1.00 to $1.25 per day. Fred Derricks.

HOTEL MOHR—C. J. Mohr & Son, proprietors, 1027-1029 State St. Best $1.00 and $1.25 house in the state. Modern conveniences. First class in every respect. Steam heat and bath rooms.

PLUMBERS.

HARRY MORRIS CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 203. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.

W. R. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new — earthenware tank. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin street.

GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St., plumbers, are in a position to do you good work and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and prices reasonable.

FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main street.

J. VOELKERS, 548 State St. plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.

O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO. still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.

BAKERS.

O. SCHULZ, 232 Main St., Fresh baker, for breakfast and supper. Excellent Boston Brown Bread, lady fingers and jumbo rolls a specialty.

F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth Street. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in Angel Food, Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.

C. CHRISTENSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State street.

BICYCLES.

CHRISTIANSON & THORNEY—998 wheels are now in. Have your wheels cleaned and repaired. Enameling done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from $25 up.

GEORGE A. CRANE, 32 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and enameled before the season begins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You may enter the E. L. Casterton Commercial college at any time. Day and evening session. Call or write for circular. 424-426 Main street.
E. L. Casterton, Prin.

JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth St.

Remember we handle the finest grade of dairy butter in the market, together with our celebrated creamery also cottage cheese and buttermilk. BROWN & WORTHINGTON, 610 College avenue.

STECHER, WEBBER & HUETTEN CO.—Now is the time to order your storm sash and doors. They still take the lead.

RACINE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—512 Villa St. J. S. Mainland, Superintendent.

THE RACINE WATER CO.—Office 321 Main St. Open 7 to 12 and 1 to 6. Water rents due January and July. H. E. Cobb, Pres.; C. E. Eddy, Treas. and W. H. Laing, sec'y and supt.

Give us a call for your candies, nuts, and cigars. Great variety. Prices the lowest. BON TON.

BELLE CITY BASKET CO., Gray Bros. & Anderson, manufactures all kinds of stave split delivery and laundry baskets. World wide reputation for best goods on earth. Cor. N. Chatham and Hamilton Sts.

RACINE COFFEE ROASTING HOUSE, 1406 State St. Finest coffees in the city of Racine. Remember they are the only coffee roasters in Racine. 1406 State St.

FOXES LIME & STONE CO., Mfrs. All kinds of stone. 'Phone 245. Lime, plastering hair, Stucco and Cement. Don't fail to figure with them before buying.

H. F. MUELLER, Wholesale Jobber of general merchandise. Retailers will save money by getting his prices. He will save you freight rates if not more.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

78 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

Sample copies sent free on application.
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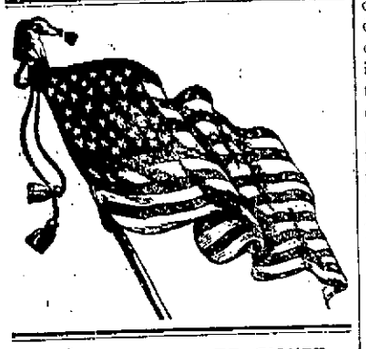
Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.,

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
EDWARD SCOFIELD.

For Lieutenant Governor—
JESSE STONE, of Watertown.

For Secretary of State—
WILLIAM H. FROELICH, of Jackson.

For Treasurer—
J. O. DAVIDSON, of Soldiers' Grove.

For Attorney General—
E. R. HICKS, of Oshkosh.

For Superintendent of Schools—
L. D. HARVEY, of Milwaukee.

For Railroad Commissioner—
GRAHAM L. RICE, of West Superior.

For Insurance Commissioner—
EMIL GILJOHANN, of Milwaukee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representative 1st District—
HENRY A. COOPER.

LEGISLATIVE.

For State Senator—**JOHN T. REYNOLDS.**
For Member of Assembly First District—
JOHN C. WAGNER.
For Member of Assembly Second District—
GEORGE ELA.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk—**JOHN DIXON.**
For Treasurer—**W. J. HAY.**
For Sheriff—**EDWARD REIN.**
For Clerk of Court—**OTTO E. AHRENS.**
For District Attorney—**C. L. LUKES.**
For Register of Deeds—
JOHN M'FARLANE.
For Coroner—**CHRISTIAN STRIPPLE.**
For Surveyor—**SAYRS G. KNIGHT.**
For Supt. of Schools—**W. W. STORMS.**

UNDERHANDED POLITICS.

The disreputable assaults made in some localities and states upon republicans are on a par with democratic and populists methods. No republican would blacken one character by underhanded methods such as are these, whether for political gains or personal motives, and too often are republican papers accused by radical partisans for not pursuing the campaign with that vituperation and assassinating of motives, that are distinct attributes of democracy. Appeals to reason and common sense, are not generally red hot reading but they win far more votes. Republican lines of campaign education are not sprinkled with red pepper and hot mustard applications to the enemy, and those few republicans as admire such practices can find better homes in the opposition party to their taste than in their own.

No prominent republican comes up as a candidate for office but that despicable methods of warfare are opened, and many a long live republican who has attained national prominence has been the target of gross abuse for years. If the candidate is not personally assailed than his motives are misconstrued and his almost every action besmeared with the dirty stock. This may be political campaigning but the people quickly perceive the animus and fortunately, the American people as a general rule penetrate the motives of venomous assailants.

Now attempts are being made to discredit the motives of the republican management of the public treasury in the last issue of bonds. This bond issue was known as a popular subscription, but in order that certain banks might make an undue profit, practices were resorted to, known as blind bidders or men hired by banks for a certain percentage to put bids, when awarded the bonds, were to turn them over to the banks. The treasury department when satisfied certain bids were thus fraudulent have thrown them out, and the end of it is, that some banks have sued the United States for their share of the bonds.

If these suits are won by these banks the treasury will be forced to thus issue the bonds, and it is this aspect of the situation that is now leading to gross aspersions of the treasury officials.

Common sense would inform most people that the republican party have far more to gain by keeping down bond issues than by increasing them. If the $200,000,000 war bonds can be kept at that figure, is it no more to the interest of the republican party than it would be by issuing the other $2,000,000,000 which congress authorized. It would seem so, but these rabid democratic partisans go on the supposition that the republicans are fools and of their own desire would increase the bonded debt of the country. In a time of profound peace. Grover Cleveland increased the bonded debt of the United States $262,000,000, and in addition beyond any question so managed these issues, that certain financial syndicates handled the bonds and made a fortune of several million dollars. Yet in despite of the room in this for assailing Mr. Cleveland, republican papers while most certainly ascribing a desire to keep the people from taking the bonds, and placing directly into the hands of these powerful syndicates, deprived the people from making the certain profit to be derived, as a premium was a moral certainty, done no more than the face of the circumstances warranted. They charged also with perfect truth that the interests of the American people had not been considered while the interests of Wall street had. But with this, no accusations of insinuations of a personal character followed. No one has accused Mr. Cleveland or any of his officials of making a dishonest dollar out of these issues, but the methods employed, brought immense profits into the Wall street syndicate. What the democratic administration done, it done it openly, flaunting the American people with their inability to help themselves, and the American people all in due time remembered all this and more too, the democratic attacks upon American trade, commerce and manufacturers, and swept them from power by immense majorities.

Republicans may make mistakes at times, but they don't err wilfully, this is a characteristic of the democratic party.

ABOUT STATE TAXES.

It cost last year $1.85 per capita to run the great state of Wisconsin through the year 1897. The smallest cost per capita in the last ten years was in 1890, under a Republican administration, when it was $1.40, a variation of 45 cents in eight $1.71 in 1894 the last year under Peck administration the cost increased from $1.40 to $1.52. In 1893, also under a Democratic administration, the cost had increased to $1.73 and dropped back to $1.71 in 1894 the last year unde Peck. In 1895, the first year of the Upham, Republican administration, the cost had increased to $1.77 and now it has reached $1.85. This higher figure since the retirement of Peck represents the burden of a legacy of debt which the Republicans fell heir to in taking up the reins of government in 1895. It will be noticed that of the increase of 45 cents per capita since Hoard's administration 33 cents was was acquired under Democratic rule, only 12 cents being added, despite the burden of debt left by the Peck administration, in three years. The highest increase in any one year was under a Democratic administration, from $1.51 in 1892 to $1.73 in 1893.

A comparison with other states as shown in the table published in Thursday's Journal, shows increases in a single year, more than the total variation in ten years in Wisconsin.

And yet the orators of Democracy will go up and down the state declaiming against the extravagances under Republican rule. Why, the cost per capita of running this great and prosperous state of Wisconsin, with all the intricate governmental machinery, with its educational institutions, equalling if not excelling any public educational systems in any state in the Union, is actually less than small, wealthy and populous states like Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut; smaller than Indiana, Minnesota, Maine or Virginia; smaller even than Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and South Carolina in which states the boasted economy of populism has whittled down expenseee to a fine point. Yet demagogues there are who will endeavor to lead the people to believe that Wisconsin is suffering under conditons worse than any state in the Union. Wisconsin has suffered in several years past, the taxes were not high but they were too high for men with no work to pay. When those good Democratic times from 1893 to 1896 were on the land any kind of taxes were high. But the state has suffered excessive taxes under Republican rule. For the sake of making campaign thunder the Democratic administration neglected to levy taxes necessary. The bills went right on, however, and when the Republicans came into power they were confronted with a mountain of debt and they have had to carry a double burden since that time to put the state on its feet in a financial way. A working man with a family of five, under Republican rule, can pay his state tax with a week's work, where in 1893, under Democratic rule, while the taxes were 60 cents less for the whole family, he hadn't the work. That is the difference between a Republican and Democratic administration.

ROSE SITS IN JUDGEMENT.

Mayor Whelan never said a truer thing in his life than when he declared that if there ever had been any doubt of the result of the election in Milwaukee county that doubt had been disposed of when Mayor Rose made his venomous attack on President McKinley, calling him an "arrant demagogue." That speech would turn more votes to the Republican ticket than any Republican orator could ever win over. By the way, who is this man Rose? What has he ever done to stand in judgment on one of the greatest men the country has produced? If demagogue ever lived Rose stands out not only as the peer of the stripe, but as entitled to rank with the chiefs of the order, with Altgeld and Bryan.

Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Bracceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

LIQUOR STATISTICS.

The habits of mankind are the sources of revenue for governments. There is nothing more abhorrent to most people than taxes levied in a direct form, but taxes levied in the insidious form of excise taxes and indirect taxation occasions no such general bursts of indignation. It is therefore the habit of every well informed and intelligent government to derive the bulk of their revenues from the pleasures of their people, their luxuries, and taxation upon articles of importation.

There is no one thing of more general import in this world than the article of drink, the inexhaustible subject of the liquor habit, its consumption and manufacture. Every civilized government utilizes the liquor habit as a means of raising immense revenues, and when it is stated that the United States receives the larger portion of its revenues from the liquor traffic, and gets more from this source than any other nation, it can occasion no surprise. It is a tribute to our law makers that they have taken every advantage of this and from those who will drink despite the protestations of the moralists, raise such an immense revenue.

The people of the United States are by no means the greatest drinkers, for the cause of temperance, not prohibition, has made material advances, and the national habits of our people are all against making drinking of spirituous liquors a feature of national life. It is not from the love of the people for liquor, that we get our revenues, but because the people much prefer to paying liberally in taxation in this direct way, than to be taxed directly. Some statistics on the liquor traffic may be of interest. Statistics from 1885 to 1895 are available for comparison, the figures being those submitted by the British Board of Trade to parliament. These figures as compiled by an exchange mostly relate to this country, England, France and Germany. In France where the production of wine is larger than in any other country in the world, the consumption increased from 21.3 gallons per head in 1885 to 29.5 gallons in 1896, and has since probably undergone no decline. In Germany the consumption of wine is 1.06 gallons per head; in the United Kingdom, .4, and in the United States, .22 per head—a slight decrease in both countries since 1885. The whole of the wine consumed in the United Kingdom is imported, and of the consumption in the United States 78 per cent. is produced at home.

But in beer, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States make up for their small consumption of wine. Germany, the greatest beer producing country, consumes 25.5 gallons per head of the population, against 19.5 gallons in 1885. The United Kingdom, next in production, consumes 30.7 gallons per head—a small increase—and the United States, third in production, consumes 12.7 gallons per head of population, against 8.8 gallons in 1885—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. per head. With all the wine drinking of the French, they manage to consume 5 gallons of beer per head besides. But Belgium has a beer consumption of more than 43 gallons per head; and Bavaria makes up for some other portions of the German empire with a per head consumption of 50 gallons.

Germany leads all the great nations in the consumption of spirituous drinks, the total quantity amounting to 100,760,000 gallons, or 1.04 gallons per head of the population—a small decline since 1890. France has a consumption of 70,180,000 or 1.85 gallons per head. The United Kingdom has a consumption of 40,070,000 gallons, or 1.01 per head, and the consumption in the United States is 50,186,000 gallons, or .83 of a gallon per head. For the United States, as well as for all other countries in this report, the measure is in imperial gallons, five of which are equal to six of our gallons.

In Belgium, where the common drink is gin, the consumption of spirituous liquors is greater than in any other country, and Holland comes next. The statement of the revenues which the various countries receive from the traffic in alcoholic beverages is interesting. In Great Britain the net revenue in 1896 was $449,820,000, and of this $159,055,000 or 35 per cent., was in duties and internal revenues and customs from liquors amounted to $120,[illegible]7,984, or upward of 37 per cent of the whole. The Dingley tariff will make little change in this fiscal relation.

In France the revenues from liquors amount to $102,400,000, or 19 per cent of the entire government income, but consumers in Paris and in other cities are subject to an octroi tax by the municipalities. In Germany the revenues from alcoholic products is $57,969,040, or only 17½ per cent of the total income.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A late decision of the supreme court is likely to make trouble if the contention is true that is made. It seems a Chinese named Wong Kim Ark, was born in the state of California. This Chinaman went to China and on his coming back was refused the liberty of landing. He carried up his case and claimed he was an American citizen having been born in this country and the court decided that parts of our federal constitution undefined should be construed according to the common law of England which law makes the birthplace of one, his or her nationality. This decision makes all persons born in our annexed territory after the date of annexation American citizens.

But there is another phase of this that is going to make it is feared trouble. This Chinese decision reverses that part of our laws which give citizenship to all children born of American parents when abroad. If the place of birth is the nationality, then it denies citizenship to those born outside their own country.

As this decision is a matter of immense interest to the Pacific coast, some of the papers out there discuss this late decision. One of the comments made is by the San Francisco Call, which says:

"The revised statutes, section 1993, say: "All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof are declared to be citizens of the United States: but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States."

Section 2172 provides that naturalization of the father naturalizes also his minor children and makes them citizens of the United States.

It will be seen that section 1993 and 2172 intend to legalize the descent of citizenship through the father: in the first case through the father as a native or naturalized citizen of the United States whose child is born abroad, and in the second through the father, alien born by his naturalization, to his minor children alien born.

We are not at present aware of any instance in which section 1993 has been subjected to a judicial decison, but section 2172 has been in the courts. The first case arose in Virginia, and the United States supreme court decission is written by Justice Washington. William Currie, a native of Scotland, was naturalized in Virginia. His daughter Jeanette was at that time an infant living in Scotland. At William's death his property descended to Jeanette, then Mrs. Gordon. The action arose upon an issue of sufficiency of title, turning upon the descent of citizenship to her from her father's naturalization, she being at that time a resident of Scotland. Justice Washington held, with the concurrence of the court, that Jeanette became a citizen of the United States by the naturalization of her father and capable of inheritance under the laws of Virgna.

This case was followed by the circuit court of New York in the United States vs. Hirschfiger, though the facts were less extreme than in the Currie case.

Now, if the Ark case extend incompetence to section 1993, it must also invalidate section 2172, which covers the case of tens of thousands of voters to whom citizenship descended through their naturalized fathers. If the place of birth determine nationality, and, therefore, citizenship, the latter quality can no more descend through a naturalized than a native father, and the children of each must be themselves naturalized.

It will be observed that the law has treated nativity and naturalization upon precisely equal terms, with a capacity in each for transmitting citizenship, regardless of birthplace of the child. If this capacity be denied to one it must be denied to both.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

OUR WONDERFUL TRADE EXPANSION

The exports for the first ten months reaches the enormous amount of $1,025,426,081 and the total imports $511,181,186, an excess in our favor of $515,245,495, which at the same rate will give for the full year $600,000,000. The favorable merchandise balance for the quarter ending March 31 was $150,000,000, while that of England, France and Germany was all adverse. The excess of imports over exports for England for that period was $231,000,000, for France $60,000,000 and Germany in returning quantices and not amounts indicates an unfavorable balance. Austro-Hungary also has a deficiency.

Our trade is wonderfully expanding in all quarters, not only in cereals and provisions but manufactures, while the trade report of other countries show up adversely. Europe recognizes now the great development of the United States and their attitude indicates a jealousy which, however, will be of no avail, in checking our national advance.

All this under our protective tariff policy and there will be more to come. A coincidence is what is will be called by free trade theorists, says the Economist, who will never consent to recognize in this phenomenal trade balance of over $514,000,000 for ten months, a case of cause and effect so far as the protective system is concerned. They will maintain that it is altogether due to the unusual concurrence of contributory conditions—that is, of short harvests abroad and abundant harvests at home, wherefrom has arisen an extraordinary export demand for our foodstuffs.

They are partly right, but mostly wrong. It so happens that along with a heavy increase in the foreign demand for our surplus of food products has come a heavy increase in the foreign demand for our manufactures. It also happens that, as a direct consequence of our protective tariff, our purchases of foreign merchandise have so fallen off that the United States has sold more than twice as much as it has bought. The excess of exports over imports is $514,245,495, while the total value of imports is $511,181,186. That means that because of protection over one-half of the vast sum which the outside world has paid us for what we had to sell has been kept at home and spent on goods of home manufacture and disbursed in great part as wages to American work people.

This is what the unparalleled trade showing for the past ten months really means. It is a stupendous monument to the patriotic wisdom of the American policy.

A COLONY, NOT A TERRITORY.

It has been hinted that the Hawaiian commissioners are going to recommend that Hawaii be constituted into a territory. If this is so, many American citizens will be grievously disappointed. The great majority of the people of Hawaii are wholly unfit for territorial conditions and the sole qualification for voting that of an income of a modest amount, will not bar out so many votes as counted upon. Hawaii must not be placed in any such front rank for becoming a state. What ever views we may assume as to this policy of annexing outlying territory assuredly that of constituting them into states of the American union is not to be for a moment thought of. It is an outrage upon the rights and privileges of American patriots to even prepare the way for the admission of any of these newly gained dominions in our Union as a state or territory. If we cannot prepare a colonial form of government suited for the inhabitants and conditions of trade and life of the people of the newly added or to be added districts, let us let the thing alone and not try it. There should be no trouble in adjusting conditions that will insure for all these people every attribute of liberty enjoyed by our own people, and the most perfect liberty of religious thought and worship. When it, however, comes down to even preparing the road for even one outlying state, let the line be sharply drawn at once. Let the present forty-five states of the American Union have the entire monopoly of statehood.

Chinese admitted into this country on account of the Omaha exposition are said to be found in the coast cities and elsewhere domiciled in their chosen American homes, and the exposition left to get along without their presence. Every time the bars are let down in this fashion the country sees numbers of these heathen pests added to our population.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism, And That Tired Feeling. Remember this. And get Hood's And only Hood's.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

MEETING THE ISSUE.

The Oregon Republicans, it seems had a financial plank, and this plank mentioned gold, directly, and positively and not furtively as if it was a shrinking plank, rather weak and imperiling the rest. The following is the financial plank:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard. We are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We condemn the continued agitation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy. We particularly condemn as unpatriotic the efforts of the free silver agitators to array class against class and section against section. We declare that the interests of all classes and all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system.

This is clear cut and on this the Oregon Republicans went into battle and gloriously won. Things might just as well be called by their right names, for the people are not fooled at all in this platform making. Politicians make a great mistake they suppose they can mislead intelligent people when they do platform dodgers.

While naturally it is improper to ask a candidate to pledge himself to vote a certain way, yet in the cardinal principles of a party and its platform, a convention has a perfect right to insist upon a clear statement from any candidate it may see fit to call upon. The candidates must under any circumstances be in perfect accord with the platform and principles of his party or stand aside. This is business.

The London Statist gives figures showing the immense trade of the different countries bordering on the great Pacific and Indian ocean. The grand total is given at $5,000,000,000 of which the coasting trade alone is stated at $1,850,000,000. This country participates to some extent in this vast traffic and the results of the late war is sure to greatly increase our trade with these countries.

A great many papers in Wisconsin are wondering what Bob LaFollette will do when he takes the stump. The probabilities are that "Bob" will do what he always has done on like occasions—preach good, sound Republican doctrine. He is too sensible a man to let convention defeats make one iota of difference in his attitude toward the party. If "Bob" does otherwise the Journal is greatly mistaken in the man.

A report has been sent out from Pekin that Li Hung Chang had suicided—well, not exactly that, but that he had married the Empress of China. Li knows the ways of woman. Perhaps his knowledge of the ways of the Chinese empress had not a little to do with his coldness of heart toward American queens.

Louis Bohmerich, one of the rankest of rank free silver advocates, finds it very convenient to campaign with a gold Democrat; it sort of takes away the bad taste, but then Bohmerich isn't talking finances this year.

Every citzen of Racine who has an honest ambition to hear and learn of the conduct of state affairs under Gov. Scofield should hear Hon. Chas. E. Whelan at Lakeside Auditorium tonight.

O'Connor's solicitude for the welfare of the people in 1898 is tame compared with his solicitude for O'Connor back in 1893.

TWO GIANTS AT WAR.

Two great corporation are now opposed to each other, each possessing millions of dollars. The backing corporations are the Carnegie and Rockefeller iron and steel combine, against the Federal Steel company. This latter says the Atlanta Journal is "nothing less than the combination of five large companies, namely, the Illinois Steel company, the Minnesota Steel company, the Lorain Steel company the Johnson Steel company and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railway. While the main business of the amalgamated company will, it is said, be the manufacture and sale of steel, its charter authorizes it to operate railway and steamship lines and to conduct any business which may be necessary to the protection of its investments and interests. The new company begins with five immense steel plants and a railroad of considerable importance, and will soon increase its investments very largely.

"It is stated that this organization was formed to combat the recent combination of Carnegie and Rockefeller, which it was feared would drive the other steel companies to the wall if they should continue separate. The new company has millions of money of its own, but it is also backed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

"It will be a battle of giants. The two great steel combines which are thus pitted against each other probably represent and control more money than any other two business organizations in the world. It will be interesting to see how they will fight each other and what will be the result of their titanic struggle."

If those Spanish commissoners don't soon come to time the Peace Commission will soon have to change its name.

Used for over 26 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians: DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER. World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." P. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York. 31 HIGHEST AWARDS. 13 Branch Houses. Own Glassworks. 25 & 50 cts. Endorsed & recommended by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Schulz Bros., 603 Sixth St., Druggists, 422 Main St., Racine, Wis. Druggists in the U. S. DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHAL best for Colic, Dyspepsia & Stomach Complaints.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL OIL

CURES
Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SOLDIER BOYS ARE CITIZENS

Members of Co. F. Mustered Out and Paid Their Money.

BY CAPTAIN ANDRUS, U. S. A.

And Pay-Master Major Fay—Boys Are Happy and Proceed to Pay Their Debts—State Militia Will Now be Formed.

The members of Company F, First regiment of infantry, Wisconsin, are now private citizens. This morning they were all given a medical examination and this afternoon mustered out and paid the money due them.

Capt. E. P. Andrus, Fifth cavalry, United States army, was the mustering out officer; Major Fay, paymaster; Maj. Bradley, examining physician, and Col. W. L. Caldwell is checking up and gathering up the state property.

The following is the form of discharge:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW YE, that George H. Herzog, a corporal of Company F, of the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, who was enrolled on the 28th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, to serve two years, or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the UNITED STATES, by reason of the mustering out of the regiment per letter of instructions from A. G. O., Washington D. C., Aug. 20, 1898, to commanding officer U. S. forces, Jacksonville, Florida.

*NO OBJECTION TO HIS RE-ENLISTMENT IS KNOWN TO EXIST.

The said George H. Herzog was born in Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, and when enrolled was 30 years of age, 5 feet 7¾ inches high, light complexion, brown eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a journalist.

Given at Racine, Wisconsin, this 19th day of October, 1898.

WM. MITCHELL LEWIS,
Captain, 1st Wis. Vol. Inf., Commanding the Company.

Countersigned,
E. P. ANDRUS,
Capt. 5th Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer.

*To be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the army.

Paid in full, $92.77, Racine, Wis., Oct. 19, 1898.

GEO. H. FAY,
Major and Add't Paymaster, U. S. V.

NATURAL GAS AGAIN.

Efforts to be Made to Get a Supply on a Farm Near South Milwaukee.

Farmers in the northern part of Racine county and southern portion of Milwaukee county are again agitated about the natural gas question. A few years ago several wells were struck and property about the country went up at an alarming rate. According to Milwaukee papers another effort is to be made at once to get natural gas in paying quantities on a farm near South Milwaukee. A company, to have a capital stock of $1,000,000 or more, is now being organized in Milwaukee, the object of which is to purchase all rights on the farm and go into the natural gas business on a large scale. The matter is being kept very quiet, and all who are approached to take stock are enjointed against talking about the deal. It is claimed that a new and very strong flow of gas has been found near the well which was discovered several years ago, and that gas in sufficient quantities to be of commercial value is assured.

FRENCH CONSULS WEAK.

Speculators Try to Bump up the Market But Fail.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Stocks opened excited. Consols for the account stood at 107⅝, but immediately dropped, to 107. Everybody endeavored to realize profits, but the rush was arrested temporarily by the execution of orders from Paris to buy specialties. Under this the market showed a slightly better tone; consols rose to 107¾. The decline at the opening was attributed to the unsettled feeling regarding the Fashoda trouble. The market is still congested.

A SLIM APPLE CROP.

Failure is Wide-Spread—About Half of Normal Production.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24—The Orange Judd farmer will tomorrow say The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected. The total supply from the 1898 crop of the United States is 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in the record-breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific coast to Maine, and in none of the states does the output of fruit approach an average. In the great apple states of the west, the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds of the bumper crop of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop. The failure is attributed to the fact that during the blooming season there was excessive rainfall which washed out the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects, while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequent moist humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungus diseases.

The Ontario crop is decidedly short. The crop of Europe is reported below the normal.

WHAT RACINE MUST PAY.

The Tax Apportionment of the State—Treasury in Excellent Shape.

The state tax levy this year amounts to $1,492,570, according to the table prepared by the secretary of state, and is $502,500 less than last year. The state treasury is now in excellent condition and able to meet the running expenses of the commonwealth without drawing on the trust funds or otherwise necessitating a shifting of accounts.

The table of taxes apportioned to the counties this year is as follows:

One mill tax, common school income, Sec. 1072a, W. S. of 1898	$600,000.00
13-60 mill tax for state normal schools, Sec. 406a, W. S. of 1898	100,000.00
17-40 mill tax for state university, Sec. 390, W. S. of 1898	255,000.00
Free High schools. Secs. 491b and 496, W. S. of 1898	50,000.000
Interest due on certificates of indebtedness, Sec. 260, W. S. of 1898	157,570.00
1-10 Mill tax for State Historical library, Chap. 298, Laws of 1897	60,000.00
3-10 mill tax. Chap. 148, Laws of 1897	180,000.00
Total	$1,492,570.00

The tax by counties shows that Racine county is credited with $47,347.37; Kenosha, $16,706.20; Oshkosh, $24,830.35.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Detroit Free Press: "Isn't it gorgeous, uncle?" asked Grumpy's pretty niece, as she held her new spring hat before him.

"What is the thing?"

"You know it is a hat just as well as I do."

"A hat? I thought it was a roof garden."

PIANO PLAYING.

Its Heavy Tax Upon the Muscles of the Wrist, Hands and Fingers.

An interesting contribution to the discussion which has been raised as to the failure of the fingers, hands and wrists after long-continued and excessive work of various kinds has been made by Paderewski. It appears that to play the piano as a virtuoso involves quite serious physical considerations. The point to strive for is not so much great strength of muscle as that condition of muscle—the reverse of hide-bound—which will enable the player to express his conception of the music on the keys with the least possible effort. Mr. Paderewski, whose technique is the perfection of ease, flexibility and economy of power, admits that to play for a great length of time is often very painful and distressing. The strain on the neck and shoulders becomes at times almost unbearable, and just at the time when the audience is expecting the artist to lose himself in his art and to throw all his powers and feeling into his work every movement of his hands may be causing him extreme discomfort, if not actual pain. Those who may have allowed this strain on the muscles to degenerate into "pianist's cramp" should have recourse to static electricity administered by a competent practitioner before the mischief becomes irreparable. This is the best-known cure for the affection, and if patiently followed is likely to give most beneficial results. To show that the occupation of the pianist is not by any means child's play, Mr. Paderewski says: "I have frequently found that, though while playing I have experienced no trouble from my muscles being overtaxed, afterward the reaction has set in and I have had no little exhaustion and weakness in the muscles of the shoulders and neck. I have also suffered from severe neuralgic pains affecting the nerve which runs from the head and conveys impulses from the brain to the deltoid muscle. Weakness in the small of the back has also been by no means uncommon." It is to be regretted that these words cannot be printed on every concert program of the great pianist, for the benefit of the encore fiend, who knows no relenting.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Oct. 25, 1898.

A grand concert will be given in the Woodmen's hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 5, under the auspices of the Epworth League society of the M. E. church. A fine musical and literary program will be rendered.

Miss I. Caryl Bigelow, a renowned soprano soloist of Milwaukee will render several selections. Miss Bigelow has studied under some of the best masters of music of Europe, and she is noted for her brilliant singing. It will be a great treat for all to hear her. Mr. Ray Mitchell, the well known clarionet soloist will be present and play. Mr. Mitchell needs no introduction as his playing has received universal praise. The program will consist of solos, duets, trios, quartettes and recitations. Admission will be charged.

Mrs. William G. Powers was called to Milwaukee last Monday by the serious illness of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. W. Powles, of that city.

Prof. H. C. Lawton and wife went to the Cream City on last Saturday to see the great football game between the Beloit and Madison University teams.

Mrs. J. S. Blakey spent last Sunday in Chicago.

Mrs. E. Moore returned to her home in Dyersville, Iowa last week after spending a pleasant week the guest at the M. E. parsonage.

James Hurd and Frank Blackburn, of Union Grove, spent last week visiting friends and relatives in Chicago, and also took in the jubilee, and having returned report a royal good time.

Mrs. Alex Rennie is spending a week with her sister at Burlington.

Mrs. Ed Buchan is the guest of her sister, Miss Jennie, in this town.

D. Kinder and gang of workmen are tearing down the old water tank on the railroad. The depot will also undergo some repairs and a bay window will be added for the reception of the instruments necessary in making the change to the block system recently put in operation of the Southwestern division of the C. M. & St. P.

C. L. Peterson raised a pear on his place that weighed 1 pound 2 ounces, and measures 11½ inches in circumference.

Corporal George H. Herzog, of Co. F, First Wisconsin volunteers, who is the Democratic candidate for register of deeds, was in the village last week. While Union Grove and Yorkville are strong Republican towns, there is a very friendly feeling here toward Mr. Herzog. His letters to the Journal from Camp Harvey and Jacksonville, where his regiment was encamped were read with much interest by our people. During his short stay in town he enlisted the support of many of our prominent citizens, who took pleasure in introducing him to our townspeople. Mr. Herzog is the only soldier boy running this year and the people of this vicinity at least have a very warm spot in their hearts for the boys of '98.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., Oct. 25, 1898.

Mr. Frank Babe who has been home on a furlough, returned to Huntsville, Ala., on Tuesday, to join his regiment. He expects to get his discharge as soon as the treaty of peace is signed.

Miss Rolls of Pewaukee, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Rolls.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence spent last week in Chicago.

Dr. Corr took in the peace jubilee at Chicago last week and shook hands with President Mc Kinley.

Mr. Lewis Roberts of Kenosha called on friends here Sunday.

WAS GRANTED A FRANCHISE

Kenosha City Council Grant M. R. & K. Railway a Franchise.

BUT MAYOR PETTIT VETO'S IT

May be Passed Over the Veto—Option on the Belle City Line Expired Today—Secured by F. J. Miller for Mathew Slush.

Several weeks ago it was stated that parties had secured an option on the Belle City Railway company and that it was fair to presume that the road would pass into other hands. This option extended to Oct. 16. At the end of that time the option was extended to Oct. 25, which is today. As nothing has been heard from the parties for whom the option was secured, it is safe to say that nothing will come of it and that the road will remain in the present hands and be operated accordingly.

In conversation with one of the stockholders of the road this morning it was learned that the option had been secured by Frank J. Miller, who in turn gave it to Mathew Slush president of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway. Just who was back of Mr. Slush in the deal to buy the local road cannot be learned, but it is thought that it was wealthy eastern capitalists.

It was believed that the purchase of the road by these capitalists hinged on the M. R. & K. getting a franchise to run through the city of Kenosha, so that the M. R. & K. could connect with the electric line now being extended from Chicago and suburbs to Waukegan.

This morning the news comes from Kenosha that the common council held a meeting last night and granted the long looked for franchise. This being the case the M. R. & K. people will immediately extend its tracks to the bridge and next year through the city.

At noon today the Journal received a message from Kenosha, which says that at the council meeting last night the ordinance granting the road a franchise, was passed. It gives the company the right to extend its tracks from the present terminus down Milwaukee avenue and North Main street, across the bridge and along South Main street to Chicago avenue and Ashland boulevard, out of the city. The T rail is called for and the time of franchise forty-seven years.

This morning Mayor Pettit immediately vetoed the measure and unless the council at its next session pass the ordinance over his veto the M. R. & K. will find itself in the same position it has been in since the fight first commenced.

The impression prevails at Kenosha that it will be passed over the veto, and then there will be a fight in earnest between the property owners and railway officials. Many of the property owners do not want the tracks to run by their premises and injunctional proceedings will be in order.

Business men, as a rule, want the line to go through the city, believing that it will help build up the town.

WILLING TO HELP

Securing freedom from the grip of catarrh makes loyal friends for the liberator.

Pe-ru-na has been making friends of this kind for many years. It cures catarrh wherever located.

Mrs. R. Eades, of 35 Twenty-eighth St., Detroit, Mich., is one of the many thousand of Pe-ru-na's friends. This is what she says to Dr. Hartman:

"We have used your Pe-ru-na with the most remarkable results and would not be without it. We have always recommended it to our friends. A few years ago I purchased a bottle of your Pe-ru-na and after seeing its results, recommended it to my grocer who was troubled with dyspepsia, the curing of which induced her to sell it in her store. She has sold large amounts of it. My daughter has just been cured of jaundice with Pe-ru-na. My pen would grow weary were I to begin to tell you of the numerous cures Pe-ru-na has effected in our immediate vicinity within the last couple of years."

Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, will counsel and prescribe for fifty thousand women this year free of charge. Every suffering woman should write for special question blank for women, and have Dr. Hartman's book, "Health and Beauty." All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

The New York Leader,

Racine's Greatest Store

421 MAIN STREET.

THE GREAT JUBILEE SALE

On account of the rainy weather and to give everybody a fair chance we will continue this GREAT JUBILEE SALE....

With more powerful bargains.

READ PRICES CAREFULLY:

Clothing Special

Boys' Knee Pants, good and strong, regular price 30c, 2 days special....15c
Boys' all wool knee pants, regular price 50c, 2 days special....33c
Boys' 2-piece suits, heavy weight, regular price $1.50, 2 days special....98c
Youths' all wool 3-piece suits, regular price $4, 2 days special....$2.98
Men's suits, well made, regular price $5, 3 days, special....$3.98
Men's fine all wool suits, heavy weight, regular price $8, 2 days special....$4.98
Men's fancy clay worsted suits, cutaway style, regular price $15.00 to $18.00, 2 days special....$9.98
Men's fine Melton or Beaver Overcoats, regular price $8.00, 2 days special....$4.98
Men's fine Overcoats, satin lined, new and uptodate, good value at $15 and $18, 2 days special....$9.98
Men's black Ulsters, storm collar (Irish Freze) regular price $10, 2 days special....$6.98
Men's Good Working Pants, regular price $1, 2 days special....67½c

SHOES for less than wholesale prices

Men's working shoes, good and strong, buckle only, regular price $1.25, 2 days special....79c
Men's fine shoes, tan or black, suitable for Sunday wear, $2 to $3 value, 2 days special....$1.29 and $1.79
Ladies' shoes, black or tan, all leather, lace or button, regular price $2, 2 days special....$1.29
Ladies' fine hand turned shoes, Goodyear welt, regular $3.00 value, 2 days special....$1.69
1 lot of ladies' shoes and slippers, small sizes, regular price $1.50 to $3, 2 days special....69c, 79c, 89c, 98c
Children's fine shoes, sizes, 6 to 8, regular price 75c, 2 days special....47c
Children's shoes, sizes, 9 to 1, lace or button, tan or black, regular price $1.25, 2 days special....69c, 89c to 98c
Boys' shoes, in tan only, sizes 12 to 2, all leather, regular price $1.50, 2 days special....$1.15
1 lot of odd sizes, regular price $1.50 to $2, 2 days special....98c
Children's Rubbers, regular price 25c to 48c, 2 days special....10c to 19c

Hosiery and Underwear—Special

Men's wool hose, good and heavy, regular price 15c, 2 days special 5c per pair. Only 5 pair to a customer.
Men's fine cashmere hose, regular price 25c to 35c, 2 days special....12½c. 4 pair to a customer.
Men's grey underwear, heavy weight, regular price 50c, 2 days special....29c. Only 2 suits to a customer.
Children's Underwear....4c, 7c, 9c, 12c and up, worth double
Boys' fleece lined shirts and drawers, sizes 24 to 34, regular price 39c, 2 days special....25c
Men's fine all wool shirts and drawers, regular price $1.25, 2 days special....75c
Ladies' fleece lined vests and pants, regular price 75c, 2 days special....19c

Millinery Special

Ladies fine walking hats, regular price 98c, 2 day special....59
New novelties in ladies' cycle hats, regular price $1.50 to $2.00, 2 days special....98c and $1.25
Ladies' trimmed hats, new and uptodate, $2.50 to $5.00 values, 2 days special....$1.29, $1.40, $1.98, $2.48
Ribbons and trimming at ½ of the regular cost during this 2 days special sale, and many more bargains. Remember the dates, Friday and Saturday, October 21 and 22.

NEW YORK LEADER, 421 Main St.
Next to Merchants Hotel. Racine, Wis.

P. S.—Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

DRY GOODS NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS CARPETS...

Williams & Breese

506-508 Monument Square, Racine, Wis.

It Will Pay You to Trade at this

Racine's Leading ..Store..

SATISFACTION is what you want.
SATISFACTION is what you will get.
SATISFACTION is what we give.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS— Our Motto: "None Better—None Cheaper"

DRESS GOODS

WE have the largest and best assorted stock of Dress Goods ever carried in Racine. Our styles, weaves and patterns are exclusively our own and are the product of American and Foreign looms. The prices and qualities of the goods considered are incomparable with Chicago or Milwaukee markets. Why look elsewhere when we can serve you at home. Your inspection of our Dress Goods will be valuable information as to what is going to be worn this season.

Values That Cannot be Equaled:

Fancy Mixed Goods, 32 in. wide, worth 25c, for....22c
Fancy Mixed Goods, 36 in. wide, worth 30c, for....24c
Fancy Mixed Goods, 36 in. wide, worth 35c, for....30c
Fancy Mixed Goods, 38 in. wide, worth 45c, for....39c
Fancy Mixed Goods, 38 in. wide, worth 60c, for....49c
85 pieces actual count to select from.

IMPORTED CREPONS

Fashion has decided, that this Fabric has precedence over all other Dress Goods for this season's wear—as for style—far prettier and more durable than Silks or Satins.
50 PIECES OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS AND DESIGNS—Wave Frieze, Crepon Frieze, Ribbon Crepons, Matlasse and Glase Crepon. Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $1.87, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 per yard—41 to 45 in. wide.

SPECIAL CUT IN SILKS

One special lot of Silks for Shirt Waists and for Dress Trimmings and Dress Fronts and Yokes—JUST THE TIME YOU WANT THEM. Just the time to buy them. Call early to get your choice. Prices greatly reduced—Strictly Cash.

WOOL SHIRT WAISTS

Plain colors, fancy mixed and plain Waists—Cheap—for....97c
Plain brown, blue and red flannel trimmed with braid, and fancy plaids—pretty—for....$1.67
Tricot Flannel in plain blue, red and green, Soutache braided, for....$2.50
Black Mohair or Brilliantine tucked front waists, for....$2.50
Fine Serge Waists, in blue and black ribbon trimmed—beauties—for....$2.75
French Flannel in brown and red mottled—fine—at....$2.75
Plaid Tricot, blue, red and green, prettily braided, for....$2.75
Fancy French Flannel, in fancy colors, exquisite patterns, for....$3.75

HOUSE GOWNS AND WRAPPERS.

Our Wrappers are of the choicest patterns and styles shown this season. Sizes, style, and fit, sure to please. Don't pay to make them.

Calico Wrappers, in blue and white, black and white, with braid trimming, waist lined, for....87c Each
Flannelette Wrappers, mixed colors, pretty patterns, braid trimming, waist lined, for....97c Each
Flannelette Wrappers, mixed colors, braided and nicely made, waist lined, for....$1.25 Each
Flannelette and Percale Wrappers, mixed colors, nicely braided, excellent value, waist lined....$1.47 Each
Flannelette and Percale Wrappers, mixed colors, nicely braided, beautiful patterns, waist lined....$1.67 Each
Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, with braid trimmings, choice and pretty, waist lined....$1.87 Each
Fancy Flannelette Wrappers with braided trimmings, waist lined stylish....$2.00 Each
Fancy Flannelette Wrapper, velvet trimmed, fine material and pretty patterns....$2.25 Each
Wool and Cashmere Wrappers, made of regular dress goods, waist lined, nice styles and prettily made....$3.57 Each
Extra fine quality Flannels, plain colors waist lined, good....$4.50 Each

Williams & Breese

M. M. SECOR'S NEW BATH ROOMS

Are Admitted to be the Finest Equipped in the World.

OPENED FOR INSPECTION TODAY

Over $10,000 Expended in the Improvement—Description of the Place—Open for Council Monday and Doctors and Lawyers Tuesday.

Racine can now boast of the handsomest and most finely equipped bath rooms in the world. This is a pretty broad assertion to make, but it is true and men who are posted in the bath business will bear out the statement.

These rooms have been established by Mr. M. M. Secor, one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of the Belle City, and are located in the basement of his large fire proof building at the corner of Main and Third streets.

The work has bene in progress during the past year and the apartments were today thrown open to the public. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen called and viewed the surroundings and all agree that they never before saw anything like it.

Mr. Secor was present to show visitors around and explain the different departments, and he was assisted by Mr. J. S. Kluge, a gentleman of large experience in the bath business and who is to have charge of the place.

The entrance to the roms is on Main street, where a nickle plated railing has been erected and connected with iron steps. This leads down to the boot-black stand and thence through a door to the south into the immense plunge bath room and tank about 50 feet long, 9½ feet wide and five or six feet deep, where the water is heated to the right temperature. This bath tank is lined with porcelain and trimmed with nickle plate and has all of the appliances known to the bath.

Then you enter a door on the east and find yourself in a handsome little barber shop, with upholstered chairs of latest design and adjustment and which also answers the purpose of an office. Here you decided upon the kind of a bath you desire, and are escorted to the burglar and fire proof vault, where you disrobe, placing valuables in a steel receptacle and clothing in a neat clothes room, which is locked.

The patron then goes to the room where he receives a bath, the list including a Carlsbad bath, sulphur bath, juniper berry bath, emphor bath, Russian bath, Moore's bath or Francis bath, as given in Austria, commonly called mud bath, Turkish bath, salt bath, electric bath and plunge bath.

The steam medicated bath is given in a vault, lined with an imitation of white marble, with nickle-plated doors, the medical properties coming from a bulb located under the marble seat.

The medicated baths are given in a room where there are five of the latest designed tubs, surrounded by partitions and having curtains and glass.

The electric and shower bath apparatus is of nickle-plated material and something entirely new and of immense value to persons ailing with nervousness.

The cooling room is a large and handsome apartment and has a dozen cots with blankets, etc., and there is also a writing desk and all of the very latest periodicals can be found here and also a library of choice books.

The whole interior of the rooms are illuminated with incandescent lights and the finish and furnishings are complete and of the very best material to be bough.

The floors are of colored porcelain tiling; the walls of imitation white marble and onyx; all railings and surroundings are of nickle plate; the partitions are of the finest chipped glass; casings, doors, etc., of rose wood and the hardware is all of bronze; the chairs, sofas, etc., are all of the best upholstered goods in the market.

Over 4,000 feet of pipes have been put in for the heating and cooling ventilations and the cost of equipping the entire rooms amounted to nearly $10,000.

Refreshments are to be kept on hand for patrons who desire to remain in the rooms all night. There will be tea, bouillon, sandwiches, etc.

This evening baths will be given and on Monday the rooms will be open for the members of the city council and newspaper reporters, and on Tuesday for the physician, lawyers and newspaper men.

The establishing of the room again illustrates that M. M. Secor is one of the most enterprising and progressive men in the city. He stated this morning that he put the rooms in as his monument to Racine and he will leave it with the citizens of Racine if his efforts are worthy of encouragement or not. There is not another man in the city who would have put such a large sum of money in a bath room and displayed the interest in building up our town.

During his entire residence in Racine Mr. Secor has displayed enterprise. From a poor man he built up the largest trunk factory in the country and he then purchased the building where the bath rooms are located and made it the handsomest in Racine, fitting up the first part of the front floor elaborately and renting it to the public library for a song and for which he is entitled to the everlasting thanks and gratitude of the literary people of Racine.

Friday has been set aside as lady's day. All who visited the roms today received a buttonhole bouquet.

ON THE EVE OF A CRISIS.

England Making Hurried War Preparations--Russia Ready to Back Up France.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British admiralty has ordered every seagoing warship to have its crew made up to full complement as ordered in the case of mobilization.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The order of the British admiralty practically means the telling-off prospectively of every ship's company in detail. Four torpedo boat destroyers about to be fitted with new water tube boilers, have had their orders countermanded and have been instructed to redraw their stores. Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to command reserve ships if required.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British cabinet has been summoned to meet early next week to discuss the Fashoda question. It is understood the government proposes to take steps necessary to insist on an early and definite statement from France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—Commenting on the speech of the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Novoe vreyma charges the chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French government and says he fails to bear in mind that France has in Russia "An ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question in view of the full solidarity of their interests."

The Nove Vremya expresses the wish that the matter be amicably settled on a basis compensating France by a concession of an outlet on the Nile, and the paper adds that France should not demand more.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The bourse was agitated early, by fears regarding the outcome of the Fashoda dispute, but subsequently subsided, owing to the growing belief that the matter will be amicably argued.

POISON IN THE WELL.

Four Members of a Family in Missouri Die From Drinking Poisoned Water.

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 22.—Four persons have died from the effects of drinking water from a poisoned well near Aurora. Several weeks ago a daughter of John Black, a prominent Barry county farmer, was taken ill and the case was pronounced typhoid fever. Other members of the family became ill and after lingering a few days died. Mrs. Black, a son and two daughters succumbed to the mysterious ailment and John Black and another daughter are now seriously ill. Physicians are convinced that the trouble was not typhoid fever, but that the well from which the family obtained water was poisoned, but how and by whom it is a mystery.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. M. Speich Has a Narrow Escape From Being Burned to Death.

Mrs. Matt Speich had a narrow escape from being burned to death at her Main street home this morning. She was filling a stove with gasoline when the fluid caught fire, setting fire to the can of oil and also her clothing. Mrs. Speich ran into the back yard with the burning can. A Mr. Burns, who happened to be in the alley, saw her clothes on fire and ran to her assistance, tearing off the apron and smothering the flames. As it was Mrs. Speich was somewhat burned about the neck and face and her hands were also burned. Dr. Carrico was called and dressed the injuries. Mrs. Speich is able to be about this afternoon, and considers herself lucky in escaping so easily.

PRIVATE ELLIOTT ARRESTED.

Joseph Elliott Arrested on Complaint of Lena Peterson.

Private Joseph Elliott, of Company F, was arrested this morning on charge of illegitimate parentage, the complainant being Miss Lena Peterson, a servant girl. Private Elliott was arrested at the St. Mary's hospital, where he has been sick with fever since he came home. He was taken to the jail in a hack, his feet being so bad that he could not walk. Later he was taken to the office of Justice Rowlands, where the case was adjourned for one week, bonds being fixed at $200, which the prisoner secured and he was taken to the home of a friend. The complaint was made on Sept. 6, but on account of the sickness of the soldier was not served until now. Private Elliott claims that he is innocent of the charge. The girl is at a hospital in Milwaukee.

BOERS REPULSE KAFFIRS.

PRETORIA, Transvaal Republic, Oct. 22.—The Magato Kaffirs have been repulsed by a force of burghers against them. The burghers chased them into the mountains, killing several. The Transvaal forces suffered no loss.

ARMY USES NERVURA.

Maj. Caygle and Maj. Pebbles Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

High Officers of Salvation Army Recommend People to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura, Because it Cured Them. They Know it will Cure the Sick and Suffering Everywhere.

Maj. Rawson Caygle, Trade Secretary of the Salvation Army at National Headquarters, 120 West 14th street, New York City, says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy now for some time, and on more than one occasion when suffering from nervousness brought on through overwork, I have found it to act as an immediate cure. I have also found it to be a great relief for neuralgia.

Whenever I hear of any case among our officers of sickness either mental or physical, brought on through the strain of their varied duties, I invariably recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura and I know of several cases in which it has proved of the greatest possible benefit. It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the many others in its favor."

Maj. H. May Pebbles, Commander of Southern Division, Salvation Army, 928 R St., Washington, D. C., says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for some time past. I was very ill and quite unable to perform my duties, but with the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura I have been able to perform a great amount of work, which I do not think I should have been able to do in my own strength. I believe Dr. Greene's Nervura has been a help and benefit to me."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure you if you will use it. Bear in mind also that you can consult about your case personally or by letter, without charge, with Dr. Greene, 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., acknowledged to be the most successful physician in curing disease.

FIVE KILLED IN A WRECK.

And Two More Fatally Injured--Cars Become Detached at Top of a Steep Grade.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 22.—The wreck on the Rock Island road near here yesterday resulted in the death of five men. Three others will die, two are seriously injured. The freight train broke in two at the top of a steep grade. The rear portion could not be stopped and crashed into the front section, wrecking and derailing several box cars. In one of the wrecked cars were many tramps, evidently stealing a ride. Five were instantly killed and three are dying. Two escaped fatal injury. Their names cannot be learned.

$86,000 IN BANK.

Condition of the Leading Funds of the city of Racine.

There has been considerable talk of late in regard to the condition of the city funds. By reference to the balance sheet of the city clerk, issued Oct. 1, it will be found that there was in the sinking fund $2,500; bond interest fund, $2,284; police fund, $1,450; street lighting, $3,688; scholo building, $27,014; paving, $2,028; poor, $13,415; salary, $3,658; school, $16,318; fire department, $2,423; Mound cemetery, $279; contingent, $3,284; improvement, $5,185 In the bank there was $86,000 to the credit of the city.

THE DAILY WORK.

Work Which Can be Inspected is Always Better Performed.

It's the daily work of the little conqueror
The workings right here in Racine.
Lifting burdens from helpless backs.
Bringing sunshine to many a home.
It's deeds that count.
That bring the never-ceasing sounds of praise.
The public are learning fast.
Learning to appreciate merit.
Learning to distinguish between claims and proof.
Home proof is the best proof.
Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by Racine people.
Read what a citizen says:

Mrs. E. Summerfield, of 1115 Geneva St., says: "I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at the Robinson Drug Co.'s store on State St. about the first of March, 1898, and they did me a great amount of good. I was troubled with backache caused from my kidneys being disordered and not performing their function properly, I was often so bad that I could not stand up, being obliged to lie on the bed for a day or two at a time. Whenever I did a little extra work about the house or caught cold I was sure to be worse. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me relief in a day or two and ever since taking the treatment I have been better in every way."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

WORK OF AN EXCITED IRISHMAN

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The excitement over the Fashoda case led an Irishman this morning to smash with his umbrella a window of the office of Punch, where was displayed a cartoon depicting John Bull threatening a French organ-grinder who does not depart when ordered to do so. The Irishman shouted "Vive La France!" and he broke the window and was arrested.

If you have catarrh, don't dally with local remedies but purify and enrich your blod with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEADY INCOME AT HOME. You can make $25 per Week. Either Sex. I'll start you in the Mail Order Business day or evening. No peddling. M. Young, 363 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESERVALINE SAVES THE MEAT. NO SLIME—NO SKIPPERS
NO SOUR MEAT. Box, enough for 500 lbs., post-paid, on receipt of 50c. Preservaline Co., 12 Cedar St., N. Y.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

AUSTIN'S Prize Cologne
Sample bottle by mail for 20c. in silver. Formula for making sent for $1.00 bill, worth $10.00. Can be prepared by any druggist.
HECLA CHEMICAL CO., Box 63, Hecla, Ind.

TO STOP FISHING,

Trout Fishing in the Lake to be Stopped From Now Until December 1.

This morning there was a meeting at Milwaukee, of Game Warden Ellarson and Deputies Zinn and Okershauser to consult with a representative of the Jones island fishermen relative to a recent order issued by Warden Ellarson instructing the fishermen to cease netting lake trout and whitefish, which is prohibited by the game laws of Wisconsin from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1. Acting under Warden Ellarson's directions, Deputy Warden August Zinn went to Jones island, and by appointment, met about twenty-five of the fishermen residing there. Mr. Zinn announced that he would be obliged to lay up their tugs in compliance with his orders, but the fishermen entered a protest, finally agreeing, however, to send a delegate this morning to met the trio of state officials. At Sheboygan and Manitowoc the fishing tugs are laid up during the closed season.

Deputy Warden Zinn says the express companies and railroad officials are working with him to secure the enforcement of the laws prohibiting fish and game shipments out of Wisconsin, and he thinks the practice has been effectually checked.

While there are no tugs fishing at this port, but six or seven sail boats are engaged and the order and law also applies to them and consequently all will be obliged to lay up.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:33 a. m. daily
5:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:60 a. m. daily
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:35 a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunda
4:22 p. m. daily	4:35 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:60 p. m. daily
9:43 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	

Depart for Chicago.	Arrive from Chicago.
6:33 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	5:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:43 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroady

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	7:38 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10:30 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:55 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:50 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
9:50 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
	8:20 a. m.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA. Depart.	KENOSHA. Arrive.	RACINE. Going South.	RACINE. Going North.	MILWAUKEE. Arrive.	MILWAUKEE. Depart.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:43	6:40	6:00	7:05	8:50	7:00
8:23	8:05	7:30	7:25*	9:50	8:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	8:05	10:50	9:00
10:25*	9:35	8:55	9:05	11:50	10:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	10:05	P. M.	11:00
P. M.	11:35	10:55	11:05	12:50	12:00
12:25	P. M.	11:55	P. M.	1:50	P. M.
1:25	12:35	P. M.	12:05	2:50	1:00
2:25	1:35	12:55	1:05	3:50	2:00
3:25	2:35	1:55	2:05	4:50	3:00
4:25	3:35	2:55	3:05	5:50	4:00
5:25	4:35	3:55	4:05	6:50	5:00
6:25	5:35	4:55	5:05	7:50	6:00
7:25	6:35	5:55	6:05	8:50	7:00
8:25	7:35	6:55	7:05	9:50	8:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	8:05*	10:50	9:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	9:05	11:50	11:20
A. M.	11:35	9:55 ☆	10:05		
12:05		10:55	11:05 ☆		
		A. M.	P. M.		
		1:00 ☆	12:40 ☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

POST OFFICE BULLITEN.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
8:00 a. m. North, south, east, west.
9:15 a. m. North and west.
9:45 a. m. West.
10:40 a. m. South and east.
11:10 a. m. South and east.
12:20 p. m. West and north.
12:40 p. m. North.
1:30 p. m. South and east.
3:36 p. m. West and south.
4:00 p. m. South, east and west.
6:05 p. m. North.
7:05 p. m. North and west.
7:25 p. m. South, east and west.
11:00 p. m. North.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
6:50 a. m. North, south, east west.
8:45 a. m. North and west.
10:30 a. m. South, east, west.
11:50 a. m. North.
1:20 p. m. South, east, west.
2:35 p. m. North.
2:45 p. m. West.
4:50 p. m. North and south.
5:50 p. m. South, east west.
8:00 p. m. North.

Lost Years of Youth.

James H. Wallace could have paid $3,000 for the information contained in the following lines, and been a gainer by the purchase. His experience, which cost dearly, given freely to others.

If the information contained in the following lines had been in the possession of James H. Wallace, of Detroit, Mich., he would have saved more than $3,000 and would have enjoyed five years of health and happiness, instead of torture.

Mr. Wallace is an expert accountant and bookkeeper, in the office of C. A. Haberkorn & Co., Detroit. He lives with his family in a pretty home at 240 Sixth Street.

He was marked by misfortune from his birth, having inherited scrofula.

Still a young man, Mr. Wallace seemed, as he told his story, to have a long life of vigorous health and usefulness before him.

He tells about the remarkable incident that led to his complete restoration as follows:

"The first physician soon said I had a constitutional blood disorder, and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured I

"Blood purifiers and spring medicines made the eruptions more aggressive and painful. In 1888 I was a fearful looking sight; in fact, repulsive.

"Large ulcers on my limbs discharged continuously.

"I tried everything; took medical baths; went to Medicine Lake, Washington; spent over $3,000 for medicine and medical service—all wasted money, time and energy.

"My recovery seems like a miracle to me. Its beginning seems like romance. It was as follows:

"One day in the fall I read a newspaper article about a cure effected [illegible] liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It interested me, but I quickly forgot it.

"That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg and nearly fainted.

"The pain made me sick. I stopped work and dropped into a chair.

"Then I again saw that newspaper article. The paper was lying on the floor, the article exposed as though forcing me to take warning.

"I read it through again carefully and decided to give the pills a fair trial. The cure described in the paper was like my own case.

"I sent for a box of the pills at once and took some that afternoon.

"From that day I began to mend.

"When one box was finished my friends remarked upon my improved looks.

"Eight boxes cured me completely—there was not a sore left on my body."

Mr. Wallace made affidavit to the truth of his story before Robert E. Hull, Jr., a Notary Public.

Thousands of similar cases illustrate the unequalled power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People over diseases of the blood and nerves. No blood disease has been discovered that can withstand the action of their powerful vegetable ingredients, which harmlessly expel the impurities that cause disease. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; [illegible] 50 cents, six boxes, $2.50.

$1 ...THE... WEEKLY INTER OCEAN $1

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY POLITICAL PAPER IN THE WEST

It is radically Republican, advocating the cardinal doctrines of that party with ability and earnestness. | But it can always be relied on for fair and honest reports of all political movements.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

It Is Morally Clean and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

$1.00-PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR-$1.00

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITION OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST OF THEIR KIND.
Price of Daily by mail......$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail......$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail......$6.00 per year

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Warner's Corsets "98" Models are shaped strikingly correct.

All materials used are exquisitely fine—All Steels and Bones Unbreakable and Rust Proof.

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"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
Second Edition.
32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

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Racine, Wis

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The Gentleman Farmer Magazine.

One of the leading Magazines of the day, strictly up-to-date in everything pertaining to farming, also giving an insight into many branches particularly interesting to the farmers boys and girls, something for all the family, 100 pages every month, illustrated with half tone cuts and etchings on heavy plate paper. It is one of our best premiums.

With the Weekly Journal, both one year for $1.50.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters unclaimed at Racine, Wis., postoffice Oct. 18, 1898:

Artic Refrigerator Co.	Nelson, Albert
Adams, D F	Nelson, Albert
Baker & Baker	Pederson, H.
Bard, Mrs. S. P.	Riley, Jas.
Brunt, Ex.	Sims, Walter
Coleman, Mrs. E.	Smith, Robt. F.
Davis, Mrs. Anna	Strong, Frank
Flirch, Frank	Stroeman & Sons
Freboispera, A.	Tallman, W B
Gittings, John	Tiedeman, Emma
Johnson, I. M.	Whitman, Mrs. I. L.
Jones, Bill	Whittingle Matthew
McMurphy, Jos.	Williams, R. D.

J. I. Case, P. M.

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Telephone 284. 234 Main St. Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GREET M'KINLEY BRIGHT AND EARLY

The President Awakened from Sleep at Six in the Morning.

ROYAL WELCOME EVERYWHERE

At Indianapolis a Grand Parade is Given in His Honor—City Takes a Holiday and Does Honor to the President.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.—President McKinley addressed two immense audiences before breakfast at Logansport and Kokomo. At the latter place the scene was one of the most inspiring of the entire trans-Mississippi tour. In spite of the dampness of the morning and the cold wind the crowd was enormous. Hundreds of school children were in evidence, each with a flag and all giving lusty cheers for the president. The booming of cannon, shrieking of steam whistles roused the president from his sleep shortly after 6, and at 7 he spoke to 5,000 people at Logansport. Kokomo was reached at 7:30 and here the president was warmly cheered by a gathering that seemed wholly out of proportion to the size of the town.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 21.—During the firing of the president's salute here this morning Jas. Jones was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a cannon. Another man was seriously injured and may die.

At Logansport the president referred to the early hour and said: "But since Dewey entered Manila bay in that early morning hour in May there has been no hour too early for the people of the United States to assemble and rejoice over our national victories and manifest a desire for an honorable peace. (Applause.) The flag never seemed so dear to us as now and never floated over so many places as now. (Applause. Voice in the crowd, "and it will stay there!") The president closed, with a tribute to the patriotism of the people and valor of the soldiers and sailors, expressing the hope that the nation would "write into honorable treaty the just fruitage of war."

At Kokomo, after thanking the people for the reception and speaking of the national patriotism manifested, he said: "And we must continue to stand together as long as we have any differences with another nation. Then it will be time enough for us to resume our old disputes at home. We commenced this war, not for gain or greed of possessions, but to relieve our neighbors of oppression."

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The president arrived here at 11 and spent two hours in the city. His coming brought to the city an immense crowd of strangers, and the whole city turned out, apparently to welcome him. Public schools were dismissed for the forenoon and all the pupils of the grammar grades occupied the University park, around which the presidential party passed. On the arrival of the party they were transferred to carriages and the parade started, passing through the principal streets to the capitol grounds. The procession, in addition to civic organizations contained several regiments of volunteers. At the close of the exercises the procession reformed, and escorted the president to the station and the journey east was continued.

WIRES MIGHT TELL SECRETS.

France Trusts to Verbal Instructions Rather Than Transmitting Over British Telegraph Lines.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from Cairo, was received during the night. He does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of Gen. Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition with an elaborate description of the route followed, places occupied, the manner of occupation, raising of the flag, force left at each point and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to the encounter with dervishes. It is believed in certain quarters that Capt. Baratier is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities are not willing to trust upon British telegraph lines.

The report telegraphed only goes as far as the beginning of September and says that on Aug. 20 the supplies of the party were abundant. The reason for the omission of any mention of the arrival of Gen. Kitchener at Fashoda is said to be due to the fact that the report of Marchand was not ready when Capt. Baratier left Fashoda.

OBITUARY.

Pugh.

From Daily of Oct. 21, 1898.

W. O. Thomas received a telegram from Minneapolis, Minn., this afternoon announcing the death of Rev. H. M. Pugh, at that place. Deceased was at one time pastor of the Welsh church of Racine and is well known by the Welsh people of the city. For many years he has been a preacher at Bangor, Wis. The funeral will take place at Bangor on Monday next.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

On the M. R. & K. Electric Road—Car Collides With a Milwaukee Electric Car.

The Milwaukee papers say that car No. 17 of the Racine & Kenosha electric line and car No. 161 of the Russell avenue line collided under the Russell avenue viaduct at 7:25 o'clock last night, but the passengers with the exception of one escaped injury. As it was, there was a lively panic among them when the cars came together which took the form of a wild scramble for the exits. Anna Storlayer was cut about the face by the shower of broken glass, but was taken to her home near St. Francis by friends. The Racine & Kenosha car was coming down hill and struck the Russell avenue car with considerable force, the vestibules of both being crushed in.

DROVE HIM TO DRINK.

Soldier Engaged to an American and Also a Cuban Girl Couldn't Stand the Pressure.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The Republic's Deadwood, S. D., special says: Albert Martin, a rancher living near Cheyenne river Seibeck county enlisted as a volunteer at the beginning of the war and fought at the battle of El Caney. After the battle he met Ramano Perez, daughter of an officer of Garcia's command, and they became sweethearts. Soon afterwards he was attacked by fever and sent home on sick leave. He was engaged before his departure for the war to a daughter of a neighboring ranchman and had arranged to be married while home on leave of absence.

Meanwhile the Cuban girl had learned of his illness and that he had gone home and resolved to follow and nurse him. Dressing in her brother's clothes she crossed to Jamaica and secreted herself on a fruit steamer bound for New Orleans. Reaching there she tramped and beat her way to Hermosa, S. D. When she reached there she learned of her lover's approaching marriage and the shock drove her insane. At the same time the American girl learned of her lover's flirtation and broke off the engagement. Martin began drinking heavily and disappeared. A few days ago his body was found floating in Cheyenne river. Whether he fell in while intoxicated or committed suicide is a matter of conceture.

MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Members of Civil Service Boards Warned Against Political Activity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The civil service commission has issued a circular which is being sent to members of 700 boards of examiners throughout the country on "political activity of federal officers and employes." It calls attention to extracts from the executive instructions of 14-1886, which circular says are still in force and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive and civil service. The circular then says: "The postmaster general in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1898, stated the order of the president quoted had been neither revoked or modified.

"Those who enter the classification civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal regulations thereby imposed, and avoid any extension whenever at any future time, that could reasonably be subject to adverse criticism."

"The commission believes the best interests of the service be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of committees.

"While in attendance at the political convention as delegates or membership upon a political committee, not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity if sufficient to impair the usefulness as a representative of the civil service committee is sufficient cause for removal from membership on any of its board of examiners.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for this paper by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. S. Beebe, Racine, bicycle; J. W. Chamberg, assgr. Fort Atkinson, vehicle bearing; D. R. Davis, Eau Claire, pulp screen, two patents; J. Dean, Racine oar lock; J. Dean, expansion bolt fastening; W. J. Hay, Oshkosh, skirt edge protector E. H. Hebenstreit, Milwaukee, apparatus for forming tufted upholstery; T. O. Hegg, assgs. Oshkosh, combined match safe and cigar clipper; C. A. Jackson, Elkhorn, sign; L. U. Justin, Fond du Lac, toy bank; C. Kordenal, Reedsburg, bicycle support; J. P. Mertes, Janesville, apparatus for reducing metal; J. Otto, Milwaukee, vehicle stopper; M. A. Persons, Plum City, folding work receiver for sewing machines. H. G. Razall, Milwaukee, loose leaf ledger; C. C. & F. Trapp, Milwaukee, chair iron; M. A. & G. A. Zurbrigg, Rose Lawn, wheel holder; O. L. Parmenter, Racine, wrapper for cigars, design.

How it Hurts.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25c.

CALLING CARDS.
Neatly engraved at this office.

THE VETERANS OF '61-'65 MEET

Annual Reunion of Co. K., Eighth Wis. Bring the Boys Together.

IT WAS A PLEASANT AFFAIR

Officers Elected for the Year—Stories of War Revived—A Banquet—Letters From Absent Comrades—Those Who Made Addresses.

From Daily of Oct. 21, 1898.

The thirty-third annual reunion of Company K, Eighth Wisconsin infantry, held at the Merchants hotel parlors last night, was quite largely attended, many old veterans coming from many sections of the county, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather. Early in the evening the usual greetings between the boys who fought for the preservation of the country some thirty-eight years ago, were in order and it was a pleasing sight. There were some present who had not met in many years and had to be introduced and then each recalled some incident or other that happened during the service or battle.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when President Theodore A. Fellows, of Genoa Junction, called the meeting to order and William McPherson, of this city, called the roll. As the names fell from the lips of the secretary the comrades recalled where the missing ones were and sadly realized that a good per cent had fallen in conflict or had passed to the majority since the war closed.

Among those present were Capt William P. Lyon, of Madison, who enlisted as a young man, but whose locks are now silvered with age. He has been honored with the positon of pudge of the supreme court and is now a member of the state board of control.

August G. Weissert, who went out of Racine a mere stripling. He has been honored with the position of national comander of the G. A. R. and other positions of trust. He is now an attorney o: Milwaukee. Mrs. Weissert was with him.

Amos J. Miller and T. A. Fellows, Genoa Junction; Charles D. Palmetier and wife, Kenosha; A. E. Smith, Delavan; E. Farley, Paducah, Ky., with his nieces, Misses Agnes and Lizzie Gough; Richard W. Jones, Mt. Pleasant; R. B. McPherson, Raymond; Alfred Spencer, Mt. Pleasant; Hugh Pritchard and wife, I. N. Felen and wife, John Phillips, J. A. Cary, W. D. McPherson and daughters, Misses Nellie E. M. and Jessie H.; Edward Gillen; P. J. Shaugnessey and wife, Hiram J. Smith, W. J. Smith, wife and son, William Larson, son of Capt. George Larson, who was unable to be there on account of sickness; Lucas Lathrop and wife, James Bolton and wife, Comrade Skewes and others.

The election of officers followed and resulted as follows:

President—T. A. Fellows, Genoa Junction.

Vice President—J. B. Lawton, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Secretary—William McPherson, Racine.

Executive Committee—W. J. Smith, Hugh Pritchard and J. A. Cary.

The time and place of holding the next reunion was left to the secretary and executive committee.

The assembly became informal and the old boys paired off and told stories and recalled many exciting and sorrowful tales of the rebellion.

During the time Secretary McPherson read a very appropriate poem dedicated to Company K.

Then the soldiers and wives, daughters and nieces were invited into the parlors to partake of supper. Mine host Lewis & Brandenburg and Mrs. Lewis had decorated the dining room with American flags and the tables presented a very pretty and attractive appearance. At each plate were red and white carnations tied with red, white and blue ribbons for button-hole bouquets. A surprise had been sprung upon the soldiers by Mr. Lewis, who had engaged the Rizo trio, they being stationed in a convenient place and played delightful music. The menu card contained several courses and could not have been more satisfactory to the gay old vets and they could not help but compare it with the hard tack and other things served when down south so many years ago.

The inner man satisfied the reading of letters from absent members and speeches were in order. President Fellows acted as the toastmaster and called upon A. E. Smith of Delavan, who made an interesting speech pertaining to the Company K and war times. Edward Farley of Paducah, Ky., who was known as the curley-haired and plucky boy of the regiment, made a good address. Capt. William P. Lyon, of Madison, spoke touchingly and all listened to the venerable soldier with deep interest. Edward Gillen, who was a member of the twenty-second regiment, during the late unpleasantness, made a speech and he was elected an honorary member of Company K. Lucas Lathrop and A. G. Weissert also made addresses and Hugh Pritchard wound up the speech making.

During supper Secretary McPherson read a letter from Vice President J. B. Lawton, who was recently injured in this city. It is as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20, 1898.—For once I cannot meet with you. Last Friday while in Racine I fell and bruised my face. Erysipelas attacked the bruised places, and something else common to all of us in the army when bilious. Maybe Hugh Pritchard can tell you. Every year our meetings are more and more like a family gathering so that when one is absent he has missed the annual feast. The roll call gives one a panoramic view of each and every one as last seen. My patriotism and American pride is alway up, caused by what has and is transpiring. What we fought for in '61 and '65 in the field we have fought the same war for progress by our words and actions to the present time. We are represented in the president of the United States, the heads of navy departments and in all the important positions on the army and navy. All are either of our number or those who were being educated then and were imbued with the spirit of '61 and '65. Again it is wonderfully complimentary to see so many prominent in legal and commercial positions. The war of '61 ends with each of us only as we drop out. We did not go to the front this year, but what we and kindred spirits have done rendered it possible for others to accomplish what has been done. Shall have to imagine what a nice time you have, how gallant Hugh Pritchard was to all the ladies. I should appoint Hugh as my proxy, but one doesn't know where he is until afterwards. Hoping to see all next year, I am

Fraternally yours,
Joseph Lawton.

Another letter was read from Col. Britton, of Janesville, as follows:

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 20, 1898.—W. D. McPherson and Comrades—Yours of the 14th, inviting me to be present at the thirty-third reunion of Company K, received with thanks, but it will not be possible for me to attend on account of my failing eyesight and almost total deafness. I have a very vivid remembrance of Company K and its officers and men. They never failed to obey commands and always treated me with due respect on all occasions. Remember me kindly to all present. Long may you live and prosper is the wish of your commander. L. B. Britton.

It was after midnight when the reunion came to an end and the soldiers bid each other farewell, and hoped to meet again a year hence.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of Oct. 21, 1898.

The report that the Carlisle Indians would play the Wisconsin University eleven in Milwaukee will not hold good. The Indians will in all probability play at Detroit, but they will not come so far west as Milwaukee. George Stallings of Detroit is managing the tour of the Indians and the following dispatch from him sets a rest the hope that they would meet the Cardinal at Milwaukee:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee: It will be impossible for the Indians to play Wisconsin at Milwaukee this year.

(Signed.) Geo. T. Stallings.

The people of Milwaukee would certainly be pleased to see the Indians play there, but the affair will have to be postponed a year at least.

Westfield was thrown into considerable excitement a little over a year ago by the mysterious disappearance of John Breckholz, a well-to-do farmer of the town of Springfield. Searching parties were organized at the time and various means of ascertaining his whereabouts were employed, but no trace of him was found. Various rumors were circulated, but no facts were unearthed at the time. He was thought to be mentally unbalanced when he left home and the case was rapped in the most profound mystery. Every effort has been made since to find some trace of him, but all hopes of finding him had been abandoned. Today Killiam Gunderjohn, while hunting in William Hamilton's woods, discovered the body sitting with back against a tree. Breckholz had evidently been taken sick and sat down, and, being unable to get up, had perhaps died from starvation. Fifteen hundred dollars was found on his person.

From the day that a young man starts out to seek his first position to the end of his business life, his health has a world to do with his success. When a young man applies to a business man for a position, his personal appearance has a deal to do with the outcome. "Personal appearance" does not mean dress alone. It does not mean exterior cleanliness alone. A young man may be clean, so far as soap and water will make him, but be disfigured by unsightly pimples, eruptions and ulcerations on the skin. These are due to impurities in the blood. The blood becomes impure because it is improperly nourished. Instead of receiving the life-giving elements of the food, it receives the foul emanations of indigestion, biliousness and costiveness.

The reason that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best remedy for disorders of this description is that it goes right to first causes. It gives a man an appetite "like a horse." It facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It corrects all disorders of the digestion, and makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect. It invigorates the liver. It purifies and enriches the blood. It makes the muscles strong and active. It tones and steadies the nerves. It makes a young man look as he should—strong of body, alert of brain and clean and wholesome of skin. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"I had eczema in its worst form," writes Austin Ramsey, Esq., of Saltillo, Huntingdon Co., Pa. "I tried three doctors but got no relief. I thought it would set me wild. It itched and burned so badly. The neighbors thought I would never be cured. I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am now well."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is *practical*. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. *Price, 25c*

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepe who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by o some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. *Price, 25 cents.*

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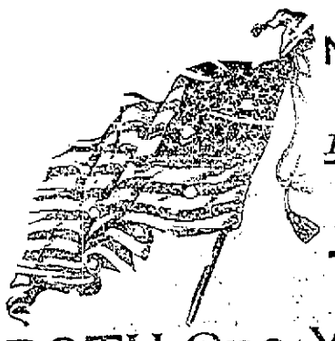

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Send all subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

TAX NOTICE.

Concerning Land Sold for Taxes for the Year A. D. 1896.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin were sold by the County Treasurer of said county on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1896, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1895.

The amount set opposite to each tract of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax, interest and charges due thereupon computed up to the last day of redemption, including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the County Treasurer's certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hands and seal of the County Board of Supervisors of said county of Racine this 1st day of August, A. D. 1898.

JOHN DIXON,
Racine County,
State of Wisconsin.

To Whom Assessed. Description. Amount of Taxes, Interest and Charges.	
TOWN OF BURLINGTON.	
Canning Factory—Sec. 32, town 2, range 19, village block No. 78....$	2 05
Unknown—Sec. 32, town 3, range 19, block 73	2 76
TOWN OF CALEDONIA.	
W. E. Lambert Est.—Sec. 1, town 4, range 22, ½ acre, near n w cor. e 42 s½ s e ¼. Bd w by Milwaukee road, n and s by Slanders	1 85
Peter Rasmusson—Sec. 31, town 4, range 23, n ½, n w ¼, s e ¼ and 6½ acres in e end n 10, s w ¼ 26½ acres	16 41
Peter Rasmusson—Sec. 31, town 4, range 23, all s ½, n ½, s w ¼, e of river, 35 acres	33 91
TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.	
W. E. Lehenert—Sec. 13, town 3, range 22, in s w ¼, bd n town lot e ¼ line, s King, w highway, ½ acre	7 26
W. E. Lehenert—Sec. 13, town 3, range 22, in s w ¼, n e ¼, bd n Peterson's, e highway, w McCarthy, 10 acres	7 14
Peter Johnson—Mt. Pleasant Land Co. sub. Sec. 18, town 3, range 23, lots 1 and 9, block 1	2 78
P. Elbert—Lots 17, 20, 21, 27, block 4	3 07
P. Elbert—Lot 29 in block 4	1 89
O. Jager—Lots 20, 21, 22, and 23, block 6	3 60
O. Jager—Mt. Pleasant Land Co. sub. Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, block 6	3 33
O. Jager—Lots 28 and 29, block 6	2 46
F. C. Brink—Lot 21, block 8	1 77
F. C. Brink—Lots 26 and 27, block 8	2 05
F. C. Bring—Lots 28 and 29, block 8	2 05
TOWN OF NORWAY.	
C. Simmons—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, w ½, n e ¼, 80 acres	$1 97
C. Simmons—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, s e ¼, n w ¼, 40 acres	$1 47
Hans Miller—Sec. 15, town 4, range 20, n w ¼, s w ¼, 40 acres	79 78
Jacob Rasmusson—Sec. 24, town 4, range 20, n w ¼, n w ¼, n w ¼, 10 acres	1 96
TOWN OF RAYMOND.	
Wm. Ferris—Sec. 2, town 4, range 21, s e ¼, n e ¼, 1 acre	2 05
TOWN OF YORKVILLE.	
A. Hulett—Sec. 29, town 3, range 21, Lot on R. R. street, village Union Grove	2 01
CITY OF RACINE—FIRST WARD.	
Wm. Harnett est.—n 2-3 lot 16, block 8, O. P.	$104 39
SECOND WARD.	
Unknown—Lots 1, 2, and 3, block 1, South Racine	4 23
Frank Bull—Lots 5 and 6, block 27, S. S.	2 98
Mrs. R. Campbell—S ½ lot 7, block 30.—n ¼ lot 19, block 30, S. S.	58 61
Knapp & Gillen—Lots 4, 5 and 6, block 36, S. S.	902 95
Unknown—Lots 5 and 6, block 41, S. S.	2 11
Unknown—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in block 42, S. S.	5 31
Unknown—Lots 1 and 2, block 47, S. S.	3 14
THIRD WARD.	
H. J. Morgan est.—W ½ lot 11, block 20, S. S.	37 44
H. Bohn—S 40 of n 200 ft of e ½ of block 64, S. S.	41 78
W. J. Williams—S 80 of n 160 ft. of w ½ of block 80, S. S.	22 96
FOURTH WARD.	
Dan Sullivan — Lot 5, block 3, Wright's add.	22 96
FIFTH WARD.	
Christ Johnson—W ½ lots 19 and 20, block 3, Palmeter & Tyrrell's add.	12 48
E. Crook—Lots 1 and 3, block 21, Sare's add	230 60
A. Woolerson—Lot 2, blacks 32 and 33, Woolerson's sub.	7 82
Peter Johnson—E 100 ft n e ¼ and e 100 ft of 25 ft. lots 121 and 124, section 8, Stella's add	19 73
Gorgem Lamp—N 97 ft. e ½ n e ¼, sec. 8, lot 118, Stella's add	
Gorgem Lamp—N 97 ft. e ½ n e ¼, sec. 8, lot 119, Stella's add	19 73
C. J. Anderson—Lot 22, Riverside add	4 92
SIXTH WARD.	
Adam Small, Sr.—N 80 ft. ex. n 36 of e 140 ft e ½ block 55, S. S.	98 91
Wm. R. Williams—W ½ lot 9, block 62, Meinzer & Davis sub.	17 54
Ida Rughee—N 26, n 80 of w 55 ft, block 75, S. S.	22 96
Andrew Johnson—All west of Clark St., and e and n of Case, 25 ft of Fourteenth St and 144 ft. on Y St., 47 ft. on s end of land, W. S. S.	19 36
Junction Land Co.—N 10 ft lot 1, block 1, Simonson's add	4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 2, block 1, Simonson's add	4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 3, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 4, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 5, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 6, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 7, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 8, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 9, block 1, Simonson's add	3 49
Junction Land Co.—Lot 10, block 1, Simonson's add	3 12
Junction Land Co.—Lot 11, block 1, Simonson's add	2 76
Junction Land Co.—Lot 12, block 1, Simonson's add	2 46
Junction Land Co.—Lot 13, block 1, Simonson's add	2 76
Junction Land Co.—Lot 9, block 4, Simonson's add	4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 10, block 4, Simonson's add	4 92
Junction Land Co.—Lot 11, block 4, Simonson's add	4 92
SEVENTH WARD.	
Cathrine E. Story—N ½ lot 13, block 3, N ½ lot 14, block 3, N ½ lot 15, block 3, English's add	9 62
E. Witzman—N 50 of s 100 of e 115 ft, block 7, North Racine	20 38
Patrick Rowan—N 30 ft, pt. s e ¼, Bd n by Enlish St., e by St. Clair St., s by Blessing and Sigley, w by Green St. 30 ft n and s	4 92
John Wildess—Pt s w ¼, bd n by English St., s by Owens, e by Green St., and w by Mortz, 28 ft n and s and 150 ft. e and w	3 12
Unknown—S e ¼, sec. 5, Pt s ch, beginning 18 chains, 35 links o from n w cor. of said s e ¼ of sec. 5, town 3, range 23, thence s 12 chains, 94 links to center of Rapids road, thence e 3 links, thence n to a point 6 chains and 4 links, s 2 links from place of beginning, then e 19½ links, then n 684 links to a stone monument 20½ links o from place of beginning, thence w to place of beginning, bd e by Riser and w by Davarnek	2 05

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc
THOS P. GRIFFITH,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

COUNTY GLEANINGS.

Items Gathered for Journal Readers from Neighboring Towns.

The Waterford Post says: Several of our exchanges from neighboring towns speak of the men and the wagon, who sell ranges at extravagant prices, claiming superior excellence. If we may add a word we would say that no agent who goes from house to house can sell on as small a margin as a man who carries a full line of goods in his store. This applies to stoves as well as to dry goods, groceries or notions. Your local dealer is compelled to sell at a very small per cent profit and if he is worthy of your patronage he makes good all deficiencies in the goods you buy. The fact that a stove was stank throwing out of a wagon is no sign that you want it in your kitchen. The man who represents some distant artist and wants to enlarge your picture, is another good man to practice your dog on. You will get it done just as cheap at home and not run as many chances of paying for an unfulfilled promise.

Miss T. R. Chapman of Waterford, recently received the sad news of the death of her nephew, Chauncey Chapman, at Dawson City, Alaska, which occurred on Sept. 4, of typhoid fever. He was the oldest son of Irving Chapman and was born in Waterford. His parents, however, removed to Okefo, Kas., when he was quite young. It seems that the young man had just located his claim near Dawson City and with his partner was preparing to return home for the winter when he was taken sick. He leaves a wife and one child. Thus another life has been sacrificed in pursuit of the fickle goddess of fortune.

The Waterford Modern Woodmen have decided on a good time for themselves and all their friends on Friday evening, Nov. 4. On that date they will have a grand ball in the new amusement hall with Tular's full orchestra, of Waukesha, in attendance. Supper will be served by Landlord Nelson and taken all in all it promises to be the big event of the season.

Martin Pfender, living near Honey Creek and who is well known in Burlington, caused the arrest of John Smith and Wm. Smith on Tuesday, charging them with horse stealing. Pfender claims the Smiths wanted to trade horses with him on Monday, but that he refused. When he went to his barn Tuesday morning he found his horses gone and a pair of plugs standing in their places. The Smiths, who are not brothers, claim that all three were drunk and that Pfender traded with them.

Charles P. Sawyer of Burlington met with a serious accident while coupling cars at Orchard Place last Wedneday. His left arm was caught between the wood and bumpers and the bone between elbow and wrist terribly mangled. He was taken to a hospital in Chicago and the physicians there have some hopes of saving the arm if blood poisoning does not set in. Mr. Sawyer had been at work on the milk train all summer but about two weeks ago commenced work on the local freight on the Central as a brakeman. He has been having a run of unusual hard luck the past year, and his friends here hope this injury may not prove as serious as at present indicated.

Work in the factory of the Burlington Canning company came to an end last Saturday, and the largest output in the factory's history was safely stored in the little tin cans that will go to all parts of the world. The output this year was nearly a quarter of a million cans, divided equally between corn and tomatoes. The entire output is sold, and the company could have sold double what it did at a good advance over last year's prices. Corn and tomatoes are now being labeled and boxed, and are being shipped at the rate of about a car load per day.

The Standard Democrat has taken the pains to ascertain how much some of the farmers received per acre for tomatoes, and finds that JoeWestrich has the largest average. His tomatoes were grown on a low, rich piece of land and averaged him $89.20 per acre. P. H. Midleton's averaged $60; T. Thomson, Waterford, $57.82; Alex Cook, $52.56; Albert Toombs, $63.57; James Kenny, $63.72; And. Johannes, $56.48. The cost of the seed for an acre is not over 15 cents, but if the farmer does not wish to start his own plants he can buy them for $2 per thousand. About 2,500 plants are required for an acre. The labor of cultivating the plants after they are set is about the same as is required for corn. When ripe they can be picked by children and brought to the factory in bushel crates furnished by the company.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Auction Sale.

Louis F. Jensen will sell at auction at his place, one and one-half miles east of Yorkville postoffice and one-half mile north and two and one-half miles northwest of Ives Grove, his horses, cows, machinery, produce and household utensils.

Joe Walker, Auctioneer.

O. A. Spillum & Co., North Cape, sell underwear at cost for cash.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Oct. 26, 1898.

The Christian Endeavor society is arranging for a pleasant social at Bain's hall on Hallowe'en, Oct. 31. Everybody is most cordially invited. Come and have a good time.

Miss Lulu Cook visited with friends in Chicago during the past week.

Clinton Hitler attended the peace jubilee in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Mary Rhodes to Mr. James Spencer is announced for Thursday, Oct. 27.

Invitations are issued for the marriage of Miss Alma Cook to Frank Biehn on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Miss Mamie Bishop will begin her duties in District No. 5, Paris, on next Monday morning.

Miss Minnie Estberg visited with friends in Franksville during the past week.

S. S. Strong is building an addition to his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge departed for their future home in Monta Vista, Col., on Monday morning.

Mrs. L. Cook visited with friends in Franksville during the past week.

On Friday evening of this week, Oct. 28, the M. E. society of Berryville will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bradley. Everybody is cordially invited.

Miss Annie Nelson visited with friends in Chicago over Sunday.

Miss Mabel Yule returned home on Monday evening from a pleasant visit with friends in Chicago.

The Prohibition club will hold a business meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Shepard on Thursday evening of this week.

On Friday evening the Christian Endeavor society will hold its regular business meeting. A good atendance is desired.

Joseph Bishop made a business trip, recently, to Joliet, Ill.

The ducks and geese are headed towards the sunny south on account of the very disagreeable weather last week.

The snow storm of last Tuesday was of short duration, but it served as a warning that winter will be here in the near future.

Geo. Kreuscher, one of our breeders of fancy poultry, shipped some of his fine birds to Delavan last Monday.

W. S. Gibbon is recovering from his late illness and we hope to see him out again before long. Mr. Gibbon is the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of register of deeds.

Henry Timme, candidate for sheriff on the Republican ticket, was in Somers on Tuesday afternon.

The cabbage buyers came through the town last week and bought considerable cabbage at $3 per ton. The entire crop, however, will not be harvested on account of the rot which prevails largely in some fields, while in others there is no trace of it whatever. It is not the result of planting the same land two years in succession, although when once the crop is attacked by the disease it would most likely be the next season if planted on the same ground. The writer knows of a field with a good crop, this same land having been free from the disease last year as a good crop was harvested. A short distance away is some newly broken land and here the rot has done considerable damage. Another piece of new land is not affected in the least and a good crop is assured. The question now arises wherein is the secret of success? This is a hard problem to solve and the farmers will probably grow gray in raising cabbage before a remedy is found that will eradicate the disease from our midst if such a thing is possible.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Oct. 25, 1898.

The republican rally held at the amusement hall last Friday evening was not very largely attended, owing to the inclemency of the weather, but those who attended were well pleased with the speech of Mr. Fay.

H. Olson is having an iron roof put on his house and making other necessary improvements.

Mrs. Chas Krackofsky of Burlington visited Waterford friends the past week.

B. Palmer is having the trench dug for the foundation of a new barn he will have erected in the near future.

Owing to the concert given by the Surricks assisted by Prof. Leipe on Tuesday evening the Good Templars will hold their meeting Friday evening. A full attendance of members is earnestly desired.

Chas Terbush and wife were made happy last week by the arrival of a son.

George Washburn is making improvements on his house by having a furnace put in the cellar.

Dr. H. B. Newall moved into his new location in the old Waterford house the first of the week. Jake Shenkenberg will move into the rooms in J. R. Chapman's store vacated by the doctor.

Miss Carrie Smith of Michigan is visiting with relatives here.

Arch Bishop Katzer of Milwaukee arrived in town Monday evening and was royally received. The Waterford band marched to the church and lent a hand in the reception by rendering some of their choice music. On Tuesday he confirmed a large class. He was assisted by several visiting priests among which was the former priest Father Schwin of Racine.

Miss Pearl Foat had the misfortune to sprain her ankle while at play at school one day last week.

Largest stock in the county at Spillum & Co's., North Cape, and in order to lower stock will sell at reduced prices for the next thirty days. Call now.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Oct. 24, 1898.

Mrs. Jennie Horton, who is being treated in Hortonville, we are glad to report convalescent.

Mrs. J. Clague is contemplating a visit up north.

Mrs. A. Harrangue spent Saturday in the city.

A goodly number of our people took in the Meissner-Berg wedding Sunday. A long and happy wedded life to Mr. and Mrs. Berg.

Christion Jensen was buried Saturday.

Misses Lillie and Stella Hay spent Saturday afternoon with Mrs. S. Brice.

Mr. Rudolph of Milwaukee has been in our burg on business the past week.

We observe a new butter-maker at the factory.

Geo. Christensen spent Wednesday and Thursday in Milwaukee.

T. Fuller visited Kenosha last week.

T. West and wife spent Saturday in the Belle City.

Mrs. Ida Doyle, who has spent several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eaton, returned to her home in Illinois the past week.

The Kneeland creamery's teamster has rented the tenant house of T. West.

Wm. Dawson has been carpentering for A. Lower the past week.

Eddie Lang is again in our midst.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Wis. Oct. 25, 1898.

Miss Minnie Price of Paris closed a very successful term of school in District No. 3 last Friday afternoon, with a very fine program.

Mrs. Jacob Myers, who has been very sick, is on the road to recovery.

Mr. William Harry and wife of Dover were seen on our streets Sunday.

I. G. Wheeler has purchased a new corn husker, and will have his field cleared in a short time. His cows will give a great deal more milk this winter than usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rhodes spent Thursday in Burlington.

Nicholas Frederick of Paris called on Brighton friends Sunday.

Mr. Lafayette Bell and Miss Dell Proctor of Antioch were united in marriage at Burlington last Sunday morning by Rev. Blodget. Miss Carrie Graves acted as maid of honor and Mr. Leonard Bell acted in the capacity of best man. They will make their future home in Pullman, where Mr. Bell is engaged in business. We are sure that we voice the sentiment of the community in wishing this newly wedded couple a long life of joy and happiness.

Mrs. Mathias Rohr is on the sick list.

Mr. Harvey Whitley spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. Chas Litzenberger and family and Sunday evening with Mr. James Rhodes and family.

Mr. James B. Heckoney spent Sunday and Monday at Union Grove.

Miss Maggie Engel starts for Iowa this week.

Mr. Irving Burgess who is studying art at Racine spent Sunday at home.

E. R. Wilson and family spent Sunday with Mr. Stewart Wilson and family of Dover.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., Oct. 24, 1898.

Mr. Adolph Sutland has returned home after spending a year in Nebraska.

Oct. 20, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Spillum welcomed a little daughter.

Mrs. K. Adland returned to her home in Chicago after a three week's visit with old friends at this place.

The democratic ticket is well represented at this place, by Hon. A. Apple as candidate for assemblyman and Chas. H. Bull for county clerk and T. H. Adland as surveyor.

Mr. Fred Larson and family moved to Yorkville, J. H. Kamper having sold the place occupied by them to Mrs. Anderson of Chicago.

Mrs. James Overson is out from Chicago greeting old friends.

The millinery opening on Tuesday was well patronized in spite of the unfavorable weather.

Mr. Louis Peterson and Mr. John Peterson took a trip to the northern part of the state looking over the cheap farms.

Hon. H. A. Cooper will address the people here Thursday evening, Oct. 27.

Miss Ida Kline, who was spending a week with her parents, was pleasantly surprised by the young people Friday evening.

Four young couples came out from Milwaukee in two surreys Sunday, and spent the day at Mr. N. H. Nelson's.

The continued rainy weather interferes very much with the farmers in getting in potatoes, corn stalk etc.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Oct. 25, 1898.

Mr. Winfield Calender moved his household goods and effects onto R. B. Jone farm Friday.

A little stranger arrived and was made welcome at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheen, on the 12th.

Paris is to have a dramatic society, which will organize as soon as possible.

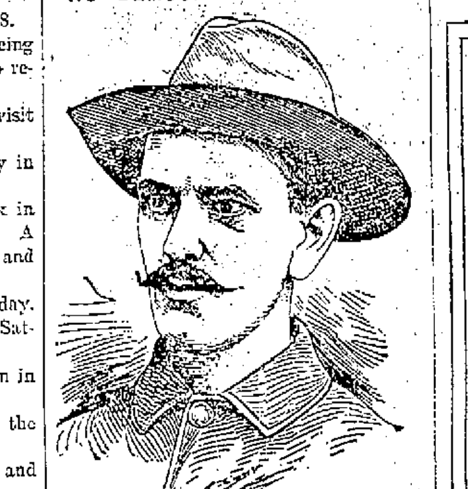
Burlington parties erected a fine monument to the memory of Mr. Oliver Leach in Paris cemetery Monday.

The music committee of Paris M. E. church will meet at Mrs. Powell's next Friday evening, to reorganize the choir, the personel of which will probably be as follows: Tenors, James Griffith, Harvey Gunter, sopranos, Lizzie Griffith, Mary Jones, altos, Minnie Griffith, Jennie Powell, bass, R. B. Jones, Will Price, organist Miss Belle Gunter.

If time and space permitted we would send a few items that would create considerable mirth.

Dr. L. P. Valentine of Somers can be found at his office at Western Union every afternoon. Calls promptly attended to.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.



CORP. GEO. H. HERZOG,
Democratic Candidate for Register of Deeds.

WM. SMEDING, JR.,
Democratic Candidate for District Attorney.

MYGATTS CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, Oct. 25, 1898.

W. L. Needham attended the peace celebration in Chicago last week.

Mrs. King is entertaining her sister from Illinois.

The weather last week greatly impeded the harvest work.

Mrs. M. Crowston returned Friday night from a week's visit with her many friends in Chicago.

Messrs. George Tyler and Fred King were among the number who attended the celebration in Chicago last week, which they reported partly destroyed by the weather.

Although late in the season, Mrs. F. King is in possession of a new high grade bicycle.

Herbert Crane is erecting a modern and cozy house near the home of his father.

Philadelphia Journal: "Are you telling the truth when you say you are looking for work?" asked the householder.

"Yes," answered the stranger at the gate, "but I ain't expecting it."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Am. Sugar	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	112
Am. Tobacco	122¾	130¾	122¾	130½	123¾
Atchison pfd	34⅝	36	34⅝	35¾	34¾
C. M. & St. P.	107⅜	108⅜	107¼	108⅜	107¼
C. & N. W.	130⅜	131	130⅜	131	131⅛
C. B. & Q.	114¾	116¼	114⅝	116¼	115
C. R. I. & Pacific	100¾	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	100⅝
C. C. C.	38½	39	38½	39	......
Can. Southern	......	......	......	......	......
Chicago Gas	103¼	104	102½	103⅝	102¾
Ches. & Ohio	20⅞	21	20¾	21	20⅝
American Spirits	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Gen. Electric	80½	82	80½	82	80⅝
Jersey Central	85¾	85⅞	85⅞	85¾	85⅛
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	......
L. & N.	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	54⅛
Mo. Pac.	31⅞	32⅝	32	32⅝	32½
Manhattan	95⅝	97⅛	95¾	97	95⅝
M. K. & T., pfd.	31½	31¾	31	31⅜	......
N. Y. Cent.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	114¾
Nat. Lead	32⅛	32⅝	32	32	32
Northern Pacific	74½	75	74¼	75	74¾
Omaha	80⅛	80½	80¼	80¼	79½
Pac. Mail	32½	32⅝	[illegible]	32¾	32⅝
Reading	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛
Southern Ry.	33⅛	34	33½	34	33
Tenn. Coal & I.	27	27¼	27	27	27¼
Union Pacific	31⅝	32⅛	31½	31⅞	32¼
U. S. Leather pfd.	64	64½	64	64⅛	64
Wabash	19⅝	20	19¾	20	19½
C. G. W.	13⅝	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅝
Western Union	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	91

Chicago Markets

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	....
Dec.	69¼	69¼	68	68¾	70⅝
May	69⅝	69¾	68⅝	68¾	70⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	....
Dec.	32¼	32½	32	32	32⅝
May	34⅜	34½	34	34¼	34⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	....
Dec.	21	23⅛	23	23½	23⅝
May	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅞
Pork—					
Dec.	7 90	7 95	7 87	7 92	8 00
Jan.	9 12	9 15	9 10	9 12	9 25
Ribs—					
Dec.	4 92	4 95	4 92	4 95	4 97
Jan.	5 02	5 02	4 97	5 00	5 05
Lard—					
Dec.	4 67	4 70	4 67	4 70	4 75
Jan.	4 72	4 72	4 70	4 72	4 77

Received.		Estimates.
35,000	Hogs	37,000
302	Wheat	166
497	Corn	395
202	Oats	315

Dec Wheat—
Puts ....67⅛@67
Calls ....70⅝@69⅞
Curb ....@61¼

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; best steady, others weak; light and mixed, $3.40@3.80; heavy, $3.30@3.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 65,000; dull, rarely steady; beeves, $3.90@5.65; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; Texans, $2.75@4.00; westerns, $3.50@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; steady to shade lower; natives, $2.90@4.65; westerns, $3.50@4.55; lambs, $8.00@6.15.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A decline of $10@15 has lately been accepted for many good horses compared with the slightly stronger prices noted early this week, and at auction sales only about one out of ten horses offered could be sold at a price at which the shipper could escape severe loss. At the auction sale yesterday hardly one horse in a dozen could be sold, and retailing was almost at a standstill. Dealers express hope of some reaction early next week, but trade has seldom been more feeble and unsatisfactory than experienced the last three days, all offerings requiring much peddling to make following prices: Plugs and scrubs, $5@15; light drivers and general-purpose, $25@45; Boston and export chunks, $55@100; drivers of action and style, $90@265; saddlers, poor to choice, $65@160; drafters, poor to fair, $60@90; good to choice, $100@220; carriage teams, poor to fair, $200@275; good to choice coach teams, $300@625.

MONEY MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Money on call nominally 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and at 4.82¾ for 60 days. Posted rates 4.84@4.84½ and 4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills 4.80¾@4.81½. Silver certificates 60@61c. Bar silver 61c. Mexican dollars 47¼c. Government bonds steady: United States 3s, 1.05⅝; new 4s registered, 1.26⅝; do coupon, 1.27⅝; 4s registered, 1.10¾; do coupon, 1.11⅝; 2s registered, 99c; 5s registered; 1.11¾; do coupon, 1.12¼; Pacific 6s of '99, 1.02½.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Butter—Firm; good demand and wanted, but only fresh stock; fancy creamery, per lb, 22c; fair to choice, 18@20c; one pound prints, fancy creamery, 22½@23c; best dairy selections, scarce and wanted, 16@18c lines, fair to choice, do 14@16c; packing stock, do, 9@10c; imitation creamery, 16@17c; grease, 4@6c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb, new, 10c; New York full cream, 10½@11c; Young Americas, 10@11c; brick, new, 9½c; limburger, new, 9c; Swiss, new domestic, 12@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 9c.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Eggs—Firm; receipts light and wanted; demand good, 14½@15c per doz for strictly fresh eggs; cold storage, 12½@14c. Market adancing.

Poultry—Steady; heavy receipts, live hens, 6½c; springers, 7½@8c; live turkeys, per lb, 6@7c; spring turkeys, 9@10c; live ducks, 7@7½c; pigeons, live, per doz, 75c@1.00; do dead, 50@60c; squabs, 1.00; geese, per doz, 6.00@8.00.

DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Dressed Meats—Veal, firm; per lb 6@8½c; extra fancy, 8½@9c; muttons, 5@7c; lambs, 7@10c.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 3.60@4.50.

FARM PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 8.00 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 6.50@7.00; choice timothy, 8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, 7.25@7.75; No. 2, 6.50@7.00; clover and mixed, 5.50@6.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.00@5.00.

Straw—Oats per ton on track, $4.00; rye, do, $5.00; wheat, do, $4.00.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Hides—Cured, 8¾@10c; cured No. 2, 8¾@9c; green trimmed, 8@8½c; do No. 2, 7@7½c; bulls, 5½@6½c; dry-salted, 11½@13c; dryflint, 13@14½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.00; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips, G. S. long-haired, 10½@11c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2, 7½@8c; fall, 8½@10½c; veal, 8½@11c; calf skins, G. S., best, 11½@12c; calf skins do No. 2, 9½@10c; deacons, 35@45c; pelts, 15@25c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Course, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 19@20c; fine, 16@17c. Washed—Course, 23@24c; medium, 24@26c; fine, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¼@½c off.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 3.00@5.50; flax, per bus, 1.25@1.30; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.35@2.85. Jobbing prices, 5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs. for good to choice clover and 2.85@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.00@1.50 per bus; onion sets, 1.85@2.25 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The gold reserve maintains itself steady at over ...,000,000 and is likely to be increased rather than diminished.

The grand total for the world's wheat crop of 2,637,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,270,000,000 last year, or an increase of 336,300,000 bushels, is sufficient guarantee that the world is in no danger of famine just at present.

The acreage of Britain's wheat under cultivation this year amounts to 2,102,220 acres, which is an increase of 212,059 acres, or 11.3 per cent over the returns for last year, and an increase of 403,263, or 24.1 per cent over the returns for 1896.

This season's onion crop is put by the American Agriculturist at 3,100,000 bushels.

Threshing in the northwest goes ahead with rapidity, but the grain is not being rushed into the market noticeably.

A corn shortage is asserted, say some. One account says the 1898 crop will be not over 1,700,000,000 bushels, and that we will go into November with somewhere from 700,000,000 to 900,000,000 bush less corn on hand than at the corresponding date last year.

The flaxseed area of North Dakota is estimated at 450,000 acres, and the yield at 4,500,000.

One sign of returning prosperity is the offer made of $26,000 for a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, with no seller. In fact, no seats are being offered at any price. After the panic year of 1893 seats were sold for as little as $13,000.

The heavy exports of late of wheat attracts much attention, but it does not attract as deserved the wheat cut by farmers' hands.

Wisconsin will have this year 31,623,000 bush corn, against 23,645,000 bush in 1897, according to the government figures of October. The oats crop of Wisconsin in 1898 was 64,644,000 bush, against 62,125,000 bush in 1897.

The action of the Bank of Germany gave rise to a fear at London that Berlin would draw gold and English private discount rose to 3 per cent., the minimum rate of the Bank of England.

First publication Oct. 27, 1898.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court for Racine County.—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on Tuesday, being the first Tuesday and the 6th day of December, A. D., 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, the following matter will be heard and considered: the application of Christina Jensen for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Hans Christian Jensen, late of the town of Raymond, in said county, deceased.

Dated, Racine, Wisconsin, Oct. 24, A. D., 1898.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker, Attorneys. 4t

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The Oldest Paper in America | Founded A.D. 1728 by Benjamin Franklin | The Curtis Publishing Company

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IV—*The Men Who Wreck Ships.* It is popularly supposed that wreckers no longer exist; this article will tell of well-organized bands of wreckers who lure on to rocks, by means of false signals, rich vessels for the sake of their treasures.

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HOROSCOPES — INFORMATION ALL should have: send date of birth and 3c and you will receive a full delineation of your life from Pandit E. of the Prophet School of Astrology, 2949 Prairie ave., Chicago. oct13t3

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING salesmen. Permanent position and good pay. Ellwanger & Barry, nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. sept23t6taw

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

HAVING GONE OUT OF THE DAIRY business I offer for sale my cream separator De Laval, Baby No. 2, capacity 300 lbs per hour, in perfect order and nearly new. Price right. A good investment. E. B. Skewes, Ives Grove, Wis. sept7t10

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN to act as working housekeeper at St. Luke's hospital. Also want a competent girl. Enquire or write to head nurse at hospital. sept7tf

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23lyr

WALLER & GITTINGS (GEO. W. WALLER & John T. Gittings) Lawyers, offices Burlington and Union Grove, Wis.

A YOUNG FARMER WANTS A PARTNER; must be married man and have $300, to help him run a 200 acre farm. Address all answers to "N," Journal office. oct13t3

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The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 19

SPANIARDS SELL TROPHIES OF WAR

Gen. Blanco Pays no Attention to Commissioners' Protests.

NOT AN ENVIABLE POSITION.

United States Warships Should Take Possession of Custom Houses—Continual Danger From Yellow Fever Epedemic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Herald's Havana special says: Through no weakness or mistake of its own the American commission occupies a position of humiliation in the extreme. It has made several demands upon theSpanish authorities, only to have them ignored and to see the affairs shape themselves as they would were Spain dictating the terms of peace, instead of accepting them. To this matter emphasis was given Monday, when, in the face of repeated protests from Gen. Wade and his associates, Blanco proceeded with an auction sale of what should be considered trophies of war, brass bronze cannon. Captain Brooke also learned the military machine shop was being partially dismantled and the costliest shafting and latest pattern of lathes being packed for shipment to Spain. Another matter that has been annoying to the commission is the calm manner in which the protest against the dismounting of guns taken from the Alfonso XII is ignored. Wade announced to Blanco that though the guns originally belonged to the cruiser Alfonso XII, having only been used in the defenses of Havana they became the property of these defenses and must accordingly be turned over to the United States. The Spanish commission communicated with Madrid and received the reply that this was a matter for discussion by the Paris commission, and in no manner concerned the commission appointed to arrange the evacuation of Cuba.

Since then the work of replacing the cannon on the Alfonso XII has proceeded without interruption, though frequent protests have been made by Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson and Gen. Butler. One of the commissioners said: "Unless we have authority and power to back up our demands, we are no more use in Havana than three school boys would be. We tell the Spaniards what should be done and they proceed as they please."

"When we first arrived in Havana, we announced the island must be evacuated by December, and the Spaniards replied they would need till April to get out. Neither side has yet receded, though last week it did appear as if an agreement might be reached. They will hold on to the customs receipts as long as possible. When they will lose them they will move.

"If I had my way I would bring down warships to take possession of the custom house and other branches of the government. The sooner, the Spanish soldiers leave the sooner Cuba will be rid of the yellow fever epidemic. In the wooden barracks in the Regla over 400 soldiers died last week. There exists there all sorts of fever. We have registered at the commission names of many Spanish lieutenants and of four captains who wish to remain in Cuba working with the American police."

INJURED FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Peck, Seventy-Nine Years of Age, Falls and Breaks Her Hip.

Mrs. Peck, a lady 79 years of age, residing at the corner of Park avenue and Seventh street, met with an accident late yesterday afternoon that will cripple her for life. She was walking across the floor when her foot caught in a rug and she tripped and fell heavily to the floor. Her husband, an aged gentleman, was unable to assist her and he called Mrs. Jacob Lauer to come and help place her on the bed. James Baldwin happened to be passing and he was summoned to assist. After the lady was lifted to the bed Dr. Haven was called and made a careful examination and found the hip broken and one wrist injured. The doctor said that on account of the advanced age of Mrs. Peck it was safe to say that she would never be able to walk again.

MUST STOP THE BUTCHERY.

France Notifies China That Further Massacre of Missionaries Must Cease.

PARIS, Oct.—A dispatch has been received from the French minister at Pekin, announcing that French missionary and Chinese Catholics were massacred or burned to death in the chapel at Paklung by a riotous mob. Reparation has been demanded.

The government has instructed the minister to China to inform that nation that France will take action unless China adopts measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of missionaries.

FUNERAL OF JOHN E. SHURR.

Attended This Afternoon by a Large Concourse of Friends and Fraternal Societies.

The funeral of the late John E. Shurr took place from the family residence on College avenue at 2 o'clock this afternoon and at 2:30 from the St. Luke's church, and although the weather was disagreeable a large number of friends, relatives and fraternal organizations were in attendance.

Members of the Beta council, Royal League; Modern Woodmen of America and Odd Fellow lodges were present in a body and escorted the funeral cortege from the house to the church, headed by John M. Driver as marshal.

Charles Piper, supreme scribe, and Mr. Bonnell, supreme archon of the Royal league, were also present.

The pall bearers consisted of two members of each lodge, viz: Royal league, James Fitton and W. J. Buckingham; Odd Fellows, W. J. Wyatt, William Hendrie; Modern Woodmen of America, John Price and Edward Hindeman.

The services were conducted by Rev. Arthur Piper and the choir sang the beautiful hymns, "Abide With Me," and "Asleep in Jesus." At the grave the services were conducted by the Royal league.

There were a large number of floral tributes, including pieces from the League, Woodmen and Odd Fellows.

Seldom does a citizen pass away where such a universal expression of sorrow and regret is heard as was the case in the demise of John E. Shurr. He was honored by all and had no enemies. His character was above reproach and his business career without a stain, while his position in social, church and fraternal society circles was as high as it possibly could be. Truly a good and valuable citizen has passed to the majority.

PUERILE PLEA FOR PURITY

O'Connor on the Stump of Democracy Reminds of Unpleasant Records.

W. J. P. M'FAIL TELLS OF SCHEME

The Madison Gentleman is Astounded that O'Connor Should Presume to Plead for Purity in Public Places—The Darkest Spot in the Peck Administration Stands Out Boldly Whenever O'Connor Appears

The familiar face of Mr. W. J. P. McFail, of Madison, was seen on our streets today. It is ten or twelve years since Mr. McFail first began visiting Racine in a business way and as the former representative of the Chicago Record he is well known to a great majority of our citizens.

Mr. McFail was editor-in-chief of the Madison Daily Times, the Democratic organ of Wisconsin during the administration of Gov. Peck. When told of the dismal failure of the attempt of ex-Attorney-General O'Connor to talk to the citizens of Racine on campaign issues, he expressed himself as very much surprised that O'Connor had the audacity to stand before intelligent Wisconsin audiences as the apostle and advocate of "reform," in view of the conspicuous manner in which O'Connor figured in the roster scandal.

McFail knows all about the roster scandal, too, as he is the man with whom Gov. Peck contracted for printing the roster of Wisconsin volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and which, had the contract purchased by Mr. McFail been valid, would have taken out of the state treasury a vast sum of money, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

The facts of the questionable transactions of the Democratic officials, as disclosed in the trial of the roster case at Madison, have not been forgotten by the people of Wisconsin. The roster contract was issued and in the market for sale. It was offered to Mr. McFail for a large sum of money. Mr. McFail interested some capitalists, and, after securing the legal opinions of Atty.-Gen. O'Connor and his law partner, Senator R. M. Bashford, that the contract was a valid one, paid down $20,000, with the understanding that $18,000 more was to be paid under certain conditions. Within a few days after the $20,000 was paid Gov. Peck cancelled the contract, but the money was not returned, and after waiting several months without success, the officials of the Peck administration were brought into court on a charge of conspiring to defraud. Mr. McFail was one of the plaintiffs and the principal witness for the prosecution. It was from his evidence that the people of the state first became familiar with the details of the Democratic scheme to plunder the state treasury. By coming into court and practically admitting the crookedness of the whole transaction, the state officials defeated the claim of the plaintiffs to the suit. An appeal to the supreme court was taken by the plaintiffs, but was afterwards settled by the defendants paying all the costs. The greater part of the $20,000 paid for the contract was never returned by the Democratic ex-officials.

In talking of the matter to a Journal reporter today Mr. McFail said:

It was the Hon. Burr W. Jones of Madison, who valiantly endeavored to defend Atty.-Gen. O'Connor in the highly sensational roster trial, who astonished a vast crowd of spectators in the circuit court room at Madison one morning, by vehemently declaring that the plaintiffs did not "come into the temple of justice with clean hands," and therefore could not recover the $20,000 paid for the roster contract. Mr. Jones argued to the court that the evidence went to show that the plaintiffs, in buying the roster contract, had entered into a conspiracy with the state officials to defraud the state, and it was by this plea that the defendants escaped the demands of justice.

To thoroughly understand the legal aspects of the case it should be remembered first, that neither myself nor partners were state officials, but business men; and secondly that neither of us had ever taken a solemn oath to protect the interests of the state. On the other hand Gov. Peck, Atty.-Gen. O'Connor, Warrior Doe, et al were state officers and each had sworn he would protect the interests of the state, to the best of his ability.

When I first heard of the fortune to be made out of the roster contract (that contract was issued and was in the market for sale) I had not even offered a suggestion as to any of the terms of the contract. Everything, the price to be paid, number of books, binding, quality of paper, etc., had been agreed upon and were very clearly set forth by the state officers in the contract as afterwards executed. Holding the position as editor of the administration organ, the Madison Times, I happened to be the person to whom they came to negotiate the sale of the contract. They might have gone to any other business or professional man in the state. I will say, as I have said many times before, that it was not altogether the statement that this contract would save the state about a dollar a volume, as they said, but the fact that there was such a large profit in the job, that made the roster contract so attractive. It was estimated that the state would need 90,000 volumes. If here had been a profit of $200,000 instead of $100,000 in the contract it would have suited me so much the better. As my friend and one of my partners in the deal, Mr. W. T. Tracy, testified on the witness stand, with us it was a question of business and not morals. We knew that we were moral and did not imagine that Gov. Peck, Atty.-Gen. O'Connor, Warrior Doe, et al, would commit an immoral act. It caused me much regret to afterwards learn that our confidence in these men was sadly misplaced. The court took the ground that the roster contract was against public policy, that it was tainted, that under the law the plaintiffs were presumed to know this and therefore could not recover. It has been my observation that there are a great many good business men who are not thoroughly posted on all the laws in force in this state. I have seen some good lawyers that are not entirely familiar with all legal questions. Furthermore, I have known of business men going to a lawyer and paying him for looking up some question of law. That is what myself and associates in the purchase of the roster contract did. We went to Atty.-Gen. O'Connor, the lawyer elected by the people of the state, and received his opinion that the roster contract was a valid contract, perfectly safe to invest in. We went to his law partner, Senator R. M. Bashford of Madison and received his verbal and written opinions that the roster contract was valid. And it was because of these opinions that we paid $20,000 for the contract. Senator Bashford had been the retained attorney of the Dow Bros for many years. We did not know that Senator Bashford was a heavy endorser at the banks for the promoters of the Madison Times, and that in inducing us to buy the roster contract he was saving himself $2,500. Had we known these facts we certainly would have gone some where else for our legal advice. We did not know that Gov. Peck was an endorser for $2,500; we did not know that the state officials with whom we were dealing had already swindled the Clinton banker out of $8,000 to $10,000, through the medium of the state treasury, and were also using the people's money in other wrongful ways. Had we suspected that we were dealing with unprincipled rascals, we certainly would have had nothing to do with the roster deal.

Now if parties to an action in law must "come into court with clean hands" by the same process of reasoning, is it not an insult to the intelligence of the people of the state for ex-Atty.-Gen. O'Connor to presume to discuss before them, questions of honesty and political purity? Would it not look much better if he would at once withdraw himself within himself and "pull down the blinds?"

Louisville Courier Journal: It seems that there are five San Juan Hills, each surmounted by a block house. It made no difference to the American army. They took the whole range.

HAND LABOR VS. MACHINERY

Exhaustive Report of Commissioner of Labor Pro and Con.

STATISTICS FAVOR MACHINES

Seems to Prove That Their Use Increases Demand For Labor—Hand Methods Going Out of Use—Figures Cover All Branches of Industry.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The results of the thorough investigation ordered by congress and just completed showing the effects, machinery on labor and incidental questions constitutes the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor. Statistics of the cost reported involve only actual labor expenses. The report goes into detail and among other things says: "There should be no quarrel with the conclusion that machinery has lowered the cost of the products and when it is known that under the machine method there is an increased demand for labor, as a rule, the bearing of supply of labor becomes problematical. Sometimes there is a lack and often times a surplus of labor. The statistical method, as in the effect upon wages becomes indicative of the truth and, to those we believe machinery has in general lowered the cost. The statistics presented makes it evident that there has been a large increase in the number of persons required for the production of articles considered in order to meet present demands, than were necessary to meet the demands under the hand labor system. One interesting result is to show how extensive is the hand method of production even now. Hand methods are going out of use. It has been impossible to summarize the general results so as to show the displacement and expansion of labor in the various directions. The statistics presented, however, consider each operation and process of labor separately. In agricultural figures it shows among other things that under the private methods the time required for plowing one acre of ground varied from five to eight hours and under the modern from five to seven hours and and 42 minutes where two horses were used and from three hours and four minutes to six hours and forty minutes with three horses.

Fertilizing the ground required twenty-five hours under the early wagon and shovel method and one by the modern drill.

In small grain harvesting the selfbinder reduced the time for cutting, binding and shocking to about one-eight of that under the primitive system. In threshing the ratio of time used is more than thirty-two in favor of the machines. In corn planting the old method took nearly six times as long.

One of the comparisons shows the manufacturer of 1,000 one-pound loaves of bread reduced its cost from $5.59 to $1.55 and the time from twenty-eight to eight hours, nails clips 1,000 in quantity from $233.33 to $4.27 and from 666 to twenty-three hours. In making 500 pounds of dairy butter, the machinery cut the cost down from $10.66 to $1.78 and from 125 to twelve hours.

In making matches, the time was cut from 259 to twenty-nine hours and cost from $24 to $3. In printing and publishing magazines 10,000 copies the labor reduction was from 317 to fourteen hours and from $302. to $4.02. Cigarettes 100,000 in number manufactured by hand and by machinery cost relatively $97.44 and $11.48 time 990 and 149 hours, the number of workmen from twenty-eight to seventeen. In mining 100 tons of coal, by hand its cost $77.60, time consumed 342 hours. Machinery reduces this to $43.40 and time to 188 hours while the number of workmen was reduced from forty-eight to thirty-two.

SAMUEL GATES MARRIED.

Arrives in the City From Jacksonville, Florida With His Bride.

From Daily of Oct. 20, 1898.

It was announced this morning that Mr. Samuel Gates, private of Company F, was united in marriage several months ago, at Milwaukee. They have just returned from Jacksonville, Fla., and will make Racine their home for the present, but Mr. Gates will later locate in the southwest and perhaps he may go to Porto Rico. The many friends of the groom are extending congratulations and will wish him and his bride a long and happy wedded life.

The greatest density of the population in the world is claimed for Bombay, and is only disputed by Agra. The population of Bombay amounts to 760 persons per acre in certain areas, and in these sections the street area only occupies one-fourth of the whole. If the entire poplation massed in the streets for any purpose, the density would equal 3040 persons per acre.

New York Press: The louder the international talk for universal peace the more energetic the work on new war ships and improved death-dealing guns goes on.

FRENCH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Secret Orders Issued to Garrison and Naval Reserves.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The alleged war preparations of France is the absorbing subject of discussion. According to the French papers there were three important naval experiments at Toulon last evening. A flotilla of torpedo boats was detailed to endeavor to force an entrance to the harbor and the whole garrison called to arms, the forts and batteries were manned, ready for instant action. Vice Admiral Barrera presided yesterday at the secret council of war at Brest, in which the chiefs of the maritime forces took part, confidential orders were subsequently issued to the garrison.

Aurora asserts that five classes of naval reserve around Brest have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

FAILED TO NOMINATE.

Populists Did Not Nominate a Candidate for Assembly From the Second District--Were Too Late.

From Daily of Oct. 20, 1898.

There will be no candidate for member of assembly from the Second district on the Populist ticket. A convention was held at the village of Union Grove yesterday afternoon and the question of making a nomination was discussed at length. The name of John Roche was suggested and appeared to be satisfactory, but it was concluded that there was not time to file the nomination with the secretary of state and no candidate was nominated, so the ticket will be blank.

Yesterday was the last day that nominations could be filed with the secretary. All of the Republican nominations were in yesterday noon and all but two or three of the other parties were filed and they were expected last night.

In the Twenty-seventh senatorial district, where there has been a hot contest between A. J. Turner and Senator Conger, both these gentlemen have filed application for a place on the Republican ticket as the regular nominee. Secretary Casson is in Viroqua today and his determination in the matter cannot be learned.

Since J. F. Schindler, nominated by the Democrats and Populists for insurance commissioner, has elected to run on the Democratic ticket, Robert Schilling, chairman of the Poulist committee, has been trying to get an advance opinion from the attorney-general as to whether a vacancy exists on the Populist ticket. He has not succeeded in doing this, but has filed the nomination of Charles H. Teney of Milwaukee as the Populist nominee for insurance commissioner, in case such a vacancy exists. The matter will now be submitted to the attorney-general for an opinion.

THE CARS WILL RUN.

No Truth in the Report That M. R. & K. Cars Will be Discontinued.

The following appeared in the columns of the Milwaukee Wisconsin last evening: A rumor is in circulation in Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha to the effect that the through electric cars on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric railroad will shortly be discontinued as interurban trains, because they do not pay for operating them. When asked if they knew anything about the rumor, General Manager Beggs of the Milwaukee company said that nothing of the kind had ever been thought of.

As to a report that the Milwaukee company would next year double-track its Waukesha line, Mr. Beggs said it had nothing of the kind under consideration. "That story probably arises from the fact that it was found desirable to build a short piece of track near North Greenfield, connecting two sidings together, in order to save several minutes to cars that pass there, as both trains can now run a quarter of a mile instead of one waiting on the siding for the other to pass. That is all there is to it. In six or eight years we may have all sidings thus connected on the Waukesha line, but not sooner."

When the attention of the officers of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric company was called to the item they laughed and said that it was ridiculous to think of such a thing and how a report could get out to that effect it was hard to tell. The road is doing a splendid passenger business, and instead of pulling off cars it has been decided to put in a double track between Racine and Milwaukee and to get the line into Kenosha. Cars will run all winter and on time unless storms prevent it.

The Phoenix was the name of the first fire company in England and it was established in 1682. At that time, in the towns, squirts or syringes were used for extinguishing fire and their length did not exceed two or three feet, with pipes of leather. Watertight, seamless hose was first made in Bethnal Green in 1720.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The emperor of Germany started on his journey to Palestine with 110 trunks. If he gets through without nervous prostration the world will respect him more than it ever did yet.

HAVE MONEY IN TREASURY

National Ex-Guardsmen's Association Submit a Report

ON BANQUET OF COMPANY F.

After Paying All Expenses and Donating $25 to Each Hospital They Have Money Left—The Report of the Committee.

From Daily of Oct. 20, 1898.

Last evening a meeting of the Association of ex-National Guardsmen was held at Odd Fellow hall on Wisconsin street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee on banquet and reception tendered to the members of Company F, at Lakeside Auditorium, on the evening of Oct. 7. There was a good attendance considering the weather.

Capt. George Graves, president of the association, was in the chair, and Capt. William Hood, chairman of the committee, read the report, showing the receipts and disbursements, as follows:

Amount of money collected by the Executive committee and Citizens' committee $338.92
Cash in hands of treasurer 38.00

Total	$376.92
Paid Schulte's Band	$ 51 25
" " Orchestra	75 00
" Schroeder Dry Goods Co.	1 75
" Williams & Breese	1 30
" Lewis & Mohr	1 00
" A. J. Scheckler	15 20
" Wm. Beix	8 00
" Hanley Bros. & Co.	3 90
" H. Schneider	1 05
Brown & Worthington	4 74
" Tickner & Browne	1 00
" M. J. Herman	10 00
" A. McAvoy	1 00
" Drum Corps	8 00
" C. Schenkenberg	2 00
" M. J. Herman	7 50
" N. Reichert	50 00
" B. Scanlan	1 00
" B. Hinrichs Co.	7 00
" C. W. Pike	5 70
" Columbian Band	41 25
" W. Hagman	1 36
" Ole Davidson	3 00
" St. Luke's Hospital	25 00
" St. Mary's Hospital	25 00
" Postage, etc.	1 00
Total	$354 50
Balance on hand	$ 22 42

Wm. C. Hood,
Al F. Olson,
Frank E. Rapps,
Herman O. Wadewitz,
Fred Schoenfaben,
Wm. Meinhardt,

It will be seen by the report that the committee very generously donated $25 to each of the hospitals, most worthy institutions and where many of the sick members of Company F were nursed back to health, and that there is $22.42 left in the hands of the treasurer.

A vote of thanks was extended to the executive committee and especially to Messrs. Frank Rapps and Al Olson and a vote of thanks was also extended to the citizens' committee for their valuable services.

A committee on membership was appointed by the president as follows: George Rogers, Al Olson and A. C. Mickelson.

All members of Company F will be eligible to membership when mustered out, and many have already signified their intention of joining the association.

REVOLTING SCENES IN CHINA

Children Play and Dance Around the Headless Bodies of Executed Rebels.

VANCOUER, Oct. 20.—According to the latest mail advices from China, eight subordinate leaders of the Kwangsi rebellion have been beheaded at Wu Chow. They were carried in baskets through the principal streets as a warning spectacle, amidst the laughter and jeers of men, women and children. Ten thousand people witnessed the decapitation and made it a gala day. Little children copied their parents, who joked at the dying rebels second before the ax fell. When all was over the children played among the headless and bleeding corpses and made sport with the black disfigured heads. The mandarin and head men improvised a sort of May pole and the heads of the rebels were placed on the top in tiers, the children dancing around them. The governor advised the mandarins to make the beheading as festive as possible so as to inspire disgust for the rebels in the hearts of the people. A banquet was afterwards spread.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The story to the effect that Le-Hung-Chang and the Dowager Empress of China were secretly married is believed to be a hoax.

Country girls in Spain seldom wear hats or bonnets of any kind, and in the smaller places they do not even put mantillas on their heads, adorning their hair with flowers instead. It was in Spain, by the way, that the custom of a bride wearing orange blossoms in her hair originated.

The following circular has been issued by the Republican State Central committee.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

What It Cost Per Capita to Run the State Government.

This is essentially a business age and there is a growing desire to better understand the business end of State affairs.

Every person is, or ought to be, interested in seeing that the State is governed economically as he would have his business managed.

The only way to determine whether or not the State is governed economically is to compare the cost in Wisconsin with the cost of government in other states.

The fact that the cost in this state shows a steady increase is no proof of mismanagement. With the growth of population and the improvement of state institutions the cost of goverment is increasing in all states.

The sole question is whether or not the cost in Wisconsin is proportionate to the cost in other states. The following table answers the question fully.

An attempt to get figures covering a period of ten years was not wholly successful. Some states furnished figures for only one year, some for two or three years and some for the whole period. But that makes no difference—the average tells.

The average given in the table below is estimated in this manner: There are four avenues of expenditures in the State Government, designated as follows: Legislative, judiciary, administrative and educational. All of the money paid out in carrying on State Government must be expended through one of these avenues. The total of these expenditures in each of the states given below, is taken and divided by the population, as shown by the United States and State census, and this gives the per capita cost of the State Government for any given year. The averages are estimated in the ordinary manner.

The table speaks for itself. It shows that the government of Wisconsin is as economically and conservatively administered as any state in the country. It is as follows:

STATE.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Average
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3.00	$3.01	$3 33	$3.48	$3.25
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3.01	2.57	2.74	2 83	2 09	2.83
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 48	2.68	2.58
Massachusetts	.....	.....	$2.60	$2.59	$2.61	2.66	2.78	2.81	3 04	.....	2.73
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	1.81	1 79	1.71
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80
WISCONSIN	$1 45	$1.57	1.40	1.52	1.51	1.73	1.71	1.77	1.73	1.85	1.62
Minnesota	1.64	2.34	2.22	2.44	2.36	2 49	2.04	2 54	2.32	2.45	2.27
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93	2 01	2.05	2.00
Kansas	2.22	2.05	1.81	2.12	1.48	1.63	1.53	1.61	1.47	.....	1.77
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.51	2.54	4.03	3.52	.....	3.67
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 74	3.33	2.83
Nebraska	2 27	2 02	1.89	2 02	1 98	1 95	1.91	1.38	1 25	1.70	1.82
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74	1.74

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Office of the County Clerk,
County of Racine, ss.
Racine, Wis., Aug. 10, 1898.

Pursuant to a notice received from the Secretary of State, notice is hereby given, that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the county of Racine, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day of November, A. D., 1898, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Governor in place of Edward Scofield whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1899.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of Emil Baensch, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Secretary of State in place of Henry Casson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A State Treasurer in place of Sewall A. Peterson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

An Attorney General in place of William H. Mylrea, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A State Superintendent in place of John Q. Emery, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Railroad Commissioner in place of Duncan J. McKenzie, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Commissioner of Insurance in place of William A. Fricke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Representative in Congress, for the First Congressional district, consisting of the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green and Lafayette, in place of Henry Allen Cooper, whose term of office will expire on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1899.

A State Senator for the Third senate district consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Racine, in place of Ernest G. Timme, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Member of Assembly for the First Assembly district of Racine county, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Racine, in place of W. T. Lewis, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1899.

A member of Assembly for the Second Assembly district of Racine county, consisting of the towns of Burlington, Rochester, Waterford, Dover, Norway, Raymond, Yorkville, Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia, villages of Union Grove and Burlington and the Seventh ward of the city of Racine, in place of Thomas H. Mosher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, 1899.

Also county officers for Racine county as follows, towit:

A County Clerk in place of John Dixon, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1899.

A Sheriff in place of John C. Wagner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A County Treasurer in place of Peter Myers, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Register of Deeds, in place of Frank M. Roberts, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A District Attorney, in place of Peter B. Nelson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D., 1899.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court, in place of Otto E. Ahrens, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A County Surveyor, in place of Sayrs G. Knight, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A Coroner, in place of Christian H. Strippell, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

A County Superintendent of Schools for the towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville and the village of Burlington and the village of Union Grove, in place of Elmer A. Morse, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1899.

REVISION OF THE BANKING LAW.

Notice is further given, that at said general election, the following proposition is to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 303, of the Laws of 1897, which chapter reads as follows:

CHAPTER ___ LAWS 1897.

AN ACT to revise the laws authorizing the business of banking.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER I.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. There is hereby established in this state a banking department, which shall have charge of the execution of the laws relating to banks and the banking business in this state. Such department shall be designated as the state banking department, and shall be under the management and control of a chief officer, who shall be called the bank commissioner.

Section 2. The bank commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the governor, for good cause, and by and with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the senate. He may appoint a deputy, and revoke such appointment at pleasure. Such deputy shall possess all powers, and perform the duties attached to the office of the bank commissioner during a vacancy in such office, and during the absence or inability of his principal. The bank commissioner may also employ, from time to time, such clerks to assist him and his deputy, in the discharge of the several duties imposed upon him by this act, as he shall find necessary. The salary of the bank commissioner shall be three thousand dollars per annum. The salary of the deputy and such clerks as may be employed, shall be at such a rate per annum as the bank commissioner shall decide, not, however, to exceed that of the deputies and clerks of the several state departments. The salaries of the bank commissioner, deputy and clerks shall be paid monthly by the state treasurer, upon a voucher countersigned by the secretary of state. Vouchers for the deputy and clerks' salaries must be first approved by the bank commissioner. All actual and necessary traveling expenses of said bank commissioner, deputy or clerks, incurred in the discharge of their duties, shall be fully itemized upon proper vouchers and certified in the order indicated for the salaries, and presented to the secretary of state. If allowed, the secretary of state shall countersign them. The state treasurer shall, upon the presentation of vouchers so allowed, and countersigned, pay the amount of such expense. Within fifteen days from the notice of their appoinment, respectively, the bank commissioner and his deputy shall take and subscribe the oath, of office, prescribed by the constitution, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state. The said bank commissioner and his deputy shall each give to the people of this state a bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, or a surety company, to be approved by the state treasurer, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices. There shall be assigned to said bank commissioner suitable rooms in the state capitol for conducting the business of said department.

Section 3. The bank commissioner shall devise a seal for the use of his office, which shall continue to be the seal of said department. A description of the seal, with an impression thereof, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, and he shall have the power by himself, his deputy, or by any examiner he may appoint for that purpose, to examine, at least once in each year, the cash, bills, collaterals, securities, books of account, condition and affairs of each bank, savings association and private bank doing business in this state. For that purpose he may examine on oath any of the officers, owners agents, clerks, customers or depositors thereof, touching the affairs and business of such institution. The bank commissioner shall examine, or cause to be examined, any bank when requested by the board of directors of such bank. The bank commissioner shall also ascertain whether such bank transacts its business at the place designated in the articles of incorporation, and whether its business is conducted in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 5. No bank commissioner, deputy or examiner shall examine a bank in which he is interested as stockholder, officer, employe or otherwise. No bank commissioner, deputy or examiner shall examine a bank located in the same village, city or county with any bank in which he is interested as stockholder, officer, employe or otherwise. The bank commissioner, deputy, and every clerk in his department, and examiner, shall be bound by oath to keep secret all of the facts and information obtained in the course of such examinations, except so far as the public duty of such officer requires him to report upon, or take special action regarding the affairs of any bank. If any bank commissioner, deputy, examiner or clerk in such department, shall disclose the name of any debtor of any bank, or anything relative to the private accounts or transactions of such bank, or shall disclose any fact obtained in the course of his examination of any bank, except as herein provided, he shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to forfeiture of his office, and to the payment of a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison not less than six months nor more than two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. Whenever it shall appear from the report of any bank, or the bank commissioner shall have reason to believe, that the capital of any bank is impaired or reduced below the amount required by law, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, and he shall have the power, to examine such bank to ascertain the facts, and in case he shall find such impairment or reduction of capital, to require such bank to make good the deficiency so appearing. If any bank shall refuse or fail for ninety days after written notice to make good the deficiency so appearing or found to exist, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, with the approval of the attorney general, to institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver of said bank to wind up its business. In any case, where the capital of a bank shall have become impaired or reduced below the amount required by law, the board of directors of such bank shall have the power to make pro rata assessment upon all of the stock of said bank to make good such deficiency, and may provide that the amount of such deficiency shall be due and payable at a time to be fixed by such board of directors, which time shall be not less than ten days after notice of said assessment; and if any stockholder shall fail or neglect to pay the amount of the assessment against his stock, for ten days after the same shall have become so due and payable, the directors of such bank may offer said stock for sale, and sell the same at public sale upon ten days' notice, to be given by posting copies of notice of sale in five public places in the village or city where such bank is located. Upon such sale the purchaser shall forthwith pay the amount of the assessment against said stock. The amount received from the sale of said stock, less the cost and expense of such sale, shall be paid to the original owner of such stock.

Section 7. On becoming satisfied that any bank has refused to pay its depositors, in accordance with the terms on which such deposits were received, or that any bank has become insolvent, or that its capital has become impaired, or that any bank has violated any of the provisions of this law, the bank commissioner may forthwith take possession of every the books, records and assets of every description of such bank, and hold the same, and such books, records and assets shall not be subject to any levies, or attachments, until a court of competent jurisdiction can be applied to for the appointment of a receiver for such bank, who under the direction of the court, shall take possession of the books, records and assets of every description, collect all debts, dues and claims, and sell or compound all doubtful debts, and sell all real and personal property on such terms as the court shall direct, and if necessary, enforce the individual liability of stockholders. Such receiver shall pay over all money by him received under the order of the court, and shall also make report to the bank commissioner, as often as required by him, of his acts and proceedings.

Section 8. In the event that any two banks shall be doing business in the same building, upon the same floor, and in such close proximity as to interfere with the proper examination of either bank, the bank commissioner may require either of said banks to remove its banking office to some other location, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the bank commissioner.

Section 9. All proceedings by any bank to enjoin the bank commissioner in the discharge of his duties, shall be had in the county where said bank is located, or in the supreme court of this state. All the suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the state, or any of its officers or agents, shall be parties, shall be conducted under the direction and supervision of the attorney-general.

Section 10. Copies of all records and papers in the office of the bank commissioner, certified by him, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be evidence in all cases, equally and of like effect as the original.

Section 11. During the month of December of each year, the bank commissioner shall make an annual report to the governor of the state, which report shall be published and shall exhibit the condition of the various banks of this state, as of the day of the last report made to the bank commissioner by such banks; and such report shall contain a statement of the condition of every bank from which reports have been received, with an abstract of the whole amount of capital returned by them, the whole amount of their liabilities, the total amount of resources, and specifying the amount of lawful money held by banks at the time of their several returns, and shall give a tabulated statement of the resources and liabilities of each bank, and such other information as in his judgment may be required. Such report shall also contain a statement of the banks whose business has been closed during the year, the amount of their resources and liabilities, and the amount paid to the creditors thereof; also a statement of any banks organized during the year; and shall also give a list of the stockholders, their residence, and the amount of stock held by each, and the names of the directors and officers of each bank. He shall also report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expense of the banking department during the year preceding.

CHAPTER II.
BANKS.

Section 1. Any number of adult residents of Wisconsin, not less than three, may associate to establish a bank under this act, upon the terms and conditions and subject to the liabilities prescribed in this act. The aggregate amount of the capital stock of any bank shall not be less than ten thousand dollars, in villages or cities having less than two thousand inhabitants; and shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars, in villages or cities having more than two thousand and less than six thousand inhabitants; and shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars in any village or city having more than six thousand inhabitants, according to the last official census.

Section 2. The persons so associating shall make, sign and acknowledge written articles of incorporation containing:

First. A declaration that they associate for the purpose of forming a banking corporation under this act.

Second. The name of such bank. Such name shall be in no material respect similar to the name of any other bank in the same county, whether such other bank be organized under this act or under the laws of the United States.

Third. The village or city and county where such bank is to be located.

Fourth. The amount of capital stock, which shall be divided into shares of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars each.

Fifth. The period for which such bank is organized, not exceeding fifty years.

Section 3. Such articles of incorporation shall be executed in triplicate, one of which shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the bank is located, one shall be filed in the office of the bank commissioner, and one shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Section 4. Upon making and filing of the articles of incorporation the bank shall become a body corporate, and as such shall have the following powers:

First. To make all contracts necessary and proper to effect its purpose and conduct its business.

Second. To sue and be sued, to appear and defend in all actions and proceedings under its corporate name, to the same extent as a natural person.

Third. To have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To elect or appoint all necessary officers, agents and servants, define their duties and obligations, fix their compensation, dismiss them, fill vacancies and require bonds.

Fifth. To make, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with law or its articles of organization, for its own government, for the orderly conduct of its affairs and the management of its property, for determining the manner of calling and conducting its meetings, the tenure of office of its several officers; and such others as shall be necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of its purpose.

Sixth. To exercise, by its directors, duly authorized officers, or agents, all such powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by buying, discounting and negotiating promissory notes, bonds, drafts, bills of exchange, foreign and domestic, and other evidences of debt; by receiving commercial and savings deposits under such regulations as it may establish; by buying and selling coin and bullion, and by buying and selling exchange, foreign and domestic; issuing letters of credit, and by loaning money on personal or real security, as provided hereinafter.

Section 5. No bank shall transact any business, except such as is incidental or necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been regularly authorized by the bank commissioner to commence the business of banking.

Section 6. The subscriptions to the capital stock, and the direction of the affairs of the corporation prior to the election of directors, shall be in conformity with the statutes of this state, relating to corporations, regulating such matters, so far as applicable. At least fifty per cent. of the capital stock of every bank shall be paid in, in cash, before it shall be authorized to commence business, and the remainder of the capital of such bank shall be paid in, in cash, in monthly installments of at least ten per cent. on the whole of the capital, payable at the end of each succeeding month from the time it shall be authorized by the bank commissioner to commence business, and the payment of each installment shall be certified to the bank commissioner, under oath, by some officer of the bank.

Section 7. Whenever articles of incorporation are filed with the bank commissioner, as herein provided, and the bank transmitting the same notifies the bank commissioner that at least fifty per cent of its capital has been duly paid in, and that such bank has complied with all of the provisions of this act, required before the bank shall be authorized to commence business, the bank commissioner shall examine into the condition of such bank, ascertain the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of its directors, and whether such bank has complied with all the provisions of law required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking. If upon such examination it appears that such bank is lawfully entitled to commence business, the bank commissioner shall forthwith give to such bank a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such bank is authorized to commence business. If the said bank commissioner has reason to believe that the stockholders have formed the same for any other than legitimate business contemplated by this act, he may, with the advice and consent of the attorney-general, withhold the certificate herein mentioned.

Section 8. The bank shall cause the certificate issued hereunder, to be published in some newspaper printed in the village, city or county where such bank is located, within ten days after the receipt of such certificate. If no newspaper is published in such county, then such publication shall be made at the nearest county seat. Proof of publication shall be filed with the bank commissioner.

Section 9. Whenever any subscriber for stock, or his assignee, fails to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required to be paid hereunder, the directors of such bank may sell the stock of such delinquent stock subscriber at public sale, having first given the delinquent subscriber twenty days' notice, personally or by mail, at his last known address. If no bidder can be found, who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the bank, with any cost incurred, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the bank, and such stock shall be sold as the directors may order, within sixty days from the time of such forfeiture, and if not sold, it shall be canceled and deducted from the capital stock of the bank. If sold, any surplus over the amount due on said stock to said bank, including the cost incurred thereon, with interest on the amount due, shall be returned to the subscriber, his heirs or assigns. If such cancellation shall reduce the capital of the bank below the minimum required by law, the said capital shall, within thirty days from the date of such cancelaltion, be increased to the required amount by additional subscriptions. In event of the failure of said bank to increase such capital as herein provided, the bank commissioner shall apply for a receiver to close up the business of the bank.

Section 10. The affairs of the bank shall be managed by a board of not less than three directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders and hold office for one year, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided, that when the number of directors shall exceed nine, they may, once in six months, designate by resolution, nine members, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum. In the first instance the directors shall be elected at a meeting held before the bank is authorized to commence business by the bank commissioner, and afterwards at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held during the month of July or January; and if for any reason an election is not had at that meeting, it may be had at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given as provided in the by-laws of such bank. Every director shall take and subscribe an oath that he will diligently and honestly perform his duty in such office, and will not knowingly violate or permit a violation of any provision of this act; that he is the owner in good faith of stock in the bank, standing in his name on the books of the bank. Such oath shall be transmitted to the bank commissioner and filed in his office. Any vacancy in the board of directors shall be filled by the board, and the director so appointed shall hold office until the next election. The officers of the bank shall be elected by the board of directors and hold heir offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified, unles sooner removed by the board of directors.

Section 11. Every bank shall keep a stock book, which shall at all times, during the usual hours for transacting business, be subject to the inspection of the officers, directors and stockholders of the bank. Such stock book shall show the name, residence and number of shares held by each stockholder. A refusal by the officers of such bank to exhibit such book to any person rightfully demanding inspection thereof, shall subject such officer to a forfeiture of fifty dollars. In all actions, suits and proceedings, such book shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Section 12. The shares of stock of such bank shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferred on the books of the bank in accordance with the method provided by law for transfer of stock in corporations.

Section 13. At all stockholders' meetings each share of stock shall entitle the owner of record to one vote. A stockholder may vote at any meeting of the stockholders by proxy. No president or cashier shall act as proxy for any stockholder.

Section 14. A bank may amend its articles of association in any manner, not inconsistent with the provisions of law, at any time, by a vote of its stockholders representing two-thirds of the capital stock, such vote to be taken at a meeting called for that purpose. A copy of such amendment, certified by the president and cashier, shall be filed as required for articles of incorporation. No increase of capital shall be valid until the amount thereof has been subscribed and actually paid in. No reduction of capital shall be made to a less amount than is required under the provisions of this act for capital, nor be valid or warrant the cancellation of stock certificates, or diminish the personal liability of stockholders, until such reduction has been approved by the bank commissioner. Such approval must be based upon a finding by him that the security of the existing creditors will not be impaired by the proposed reduction.

Section 15. A bank may purchase, hold and convey real estate for the following purposes and no others:

First. Such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, including with its banking offices other apartments to rent as a source of income. No bank shall invest in a banking office, including apartments connected therewith, a sum exceeding twenty-five per cent. of its paid in capital; provided that this limitation shall not apply to the present holdings of banks now doing business.

Second. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its business.

Third. Such as it shall purchase at sale on judgments, decrees, or mortgage foreclosures, under securities held by it; but a bank shall not bid at such sale a larger amount than is necessary to satisfy its debts and costs. No real estate acquired in the cases contemplated in the second and third sub-divisions preceding, shall be held for a longer time than five years except an extension is granted by the bank commissioner. If such extension be not granted, it must be sold at private or public sale within ninety days thereafter. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a bank from loaning money upon real estate security as provided by law. Real estate shall be conveyed under the corporative seal of the bank, and the hand of the president or vice-president and cashier or assistant cashier.

Section 16. Every bank shall make to the bank commissioner not less than three reports during each calendar year, at such times as the said commissioner shall require the same, according to the forms which he shall prescribe and furnish. Such forms shall conform as nearly as practicable to that now required of national banks including schedules. Such reports shall be signed and verified by the oath or affirmation of one of the officers of such bank, and attested by at least two of the directors. Such report shall exhibit in detail and under proper heads, the resources and liabilities of the bank at the close of business of any past day, by the bank commissioner specified, and shall be transmitted to said bank commissioner within ten days after the receipt of request therefor from him. Such reports shall be published by the bank in a newspaper in the village or city or county, where such bank is located, in such condensed form as may be prescribed by the bank commissioner. Proof of publication shall be furnished to said bank commissioner. At least once each year every bank shall report to the bank commissioner, on call by him, a list of its stockholders, their residence, and the amount of stock held by each; which report shall be signed and verified by the oath or affirmation of one of the officers of said bank. The bank commissioner shall also have the power to call for special reports from any bank, whenever in his judgment the same is necessary to inform him fully of the condition of such bank.

Section 17. Every bank failing to make and transmit to the bank commissioner any of the reports required by this act, shall be subject to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars for each day after the time required for making such reports. Whenever any bank fails or refuses to pay the forfeiture herein imposed for a failure to make and transmit such report, the bank commissioner is hereby authorized to institute proceedings for the recovery of such forfeiture.

Section 18. Whenever any officer of a bank shall refuse to submit the books, papers and concerns of such bank to the inspection of the bank commissioner, his deputy or examiner appointed hereunder, or refuse to be examined on oath touching the concerns of the bank, the bank commissioner may, with the approval of the attorney general, institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver of such bank to wind up its business.

Section 19. Every officer or employe of any bank, required by law to take any oath or affirmation, who shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely upon any material matter, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided by the laws of this state for the punishment of perjury.

Section 20. Any bank organized under this act may reorganize under the laws of the United States as a national bank. As soon as such bank shall have obtained the certificate from the comptroller of the currency, authorizing it to commence business under the United States banking law, such reorganized bank shall take and hold all of the assets, real and personal, of such bank organized under this act, subject to all liabilities existing against said bank organized under this act, at the time of such reorganization.

Section 21. Any national bank authorized to dissolve, and which shall have taken the necessary steps to effect dissolution, may reorganize under this act, upon the consent in writing of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of such bank, and with the approval of the bank commissioner. Such stockholders shall make, execute and acknowledge articles of organization as required by this act, and shall set forth the said written consent of such stockholders upon the filing of said articles as provided by this act and upon the approval of the bank commissioner, such bank shall be deemed to be reorganized under this act, and thereupon all assets, real and personal, of such dissolved national bank, shall be vested in, and become the property of such reorganized bank subject to all liabilities of such national bank not liquidated before such reorganization.

Section 22. A bank which is in good faith winding up its business, for the purpose of consolidating with some other bank, may transfer its resources and liabilities to the bank with which it is in process of consolidation; but no consolidation shall be made without the consent of the bank commissioner, and not then to defeat or defraud any of the creditors in the collection of their debts against said banks, or either of them.

Section 23. Any bank organized or doing business under the provisions of this act, may go into liquidation by a vote of its stockholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the bank by its president and cashier, to the bank commissioner, and publication thereof, notifying the creditors to present their claims against the bank for payment, shall be made once in each week for eight successive weeks in the official state paper, and also in a newspaper published in the village, city or county in which the bank is located, and if no newspaper is there published, then in the newspaper published at the nearest county seat.

Section 24. Every bank shall keep on hand at all times, at least fifteen per cent. of its total deposits, at least six-fifteenths of which shall be in lawful money, and the balance of such percentage may be on deposit in banks approved by the bank commissioner as reserve banks; except in the case of banks which shall be approved by the bank commissioner as reserve banks, which banks shall at all times keep on hand at least twenty-five per cent. of their total deposits, at least two-fifths of which shall be in lawful money, and the balance may be on deposit in banks approved by the bank commissioner as reserve banks.

Section 25. Whenever the reserve of any bank shall fall below the amount required herein to be kept, such bank shall not increase its loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight or on demand, and the bank commissioner shall notify any bank whose reserve may be below the amount herein required, to make good such reserve, and in case the bank fails for thirty days, thereafter to make good such reserve, the bank commissioner may, with the approval of the attorney-general, institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, and to wind up the business of the bank.

Section 26. The total liabilities of any person, co-partnership or corporation, to any bank, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of the co-partnership, the liabilities of the several members thereof, except special partners, shall at no time exceed fifteen per cent. of the amount of capital and surplus of such bank; but the discounting of bills of exchange, drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discounting of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed; provided, that by a two-thirds vote of the directors, the liabilities of any person, co-partnership or corporation, may be increased to a total sum not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the capital and surplus of such bank.

Section 27. No bank shall take for security for any loan or discount a lien upon any part of its capital stock. No bank shall be the holder of or purchaser of any portion of its capital stock, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith. Stocks so purchased shall in no case be held by the bank for a longer time than six months, if the stock can be sold for the amount of the claim of the bank against the same, and it must be sold for the best price obtainable within one year, or it shall be canceled, and shall then amount to a reduction of the capital stock: provided, that if such reduction shall reduce the capital stock below the minimum required by law, such capital stock shall be again increased to the amount required by law, as provided herein.

Section 28. It shall not be lawful for any bank to loan to any of its officers, directors, clerks or employes, any of the funds of the bank, unless the same shall have been authorized, both as to amount and security, by a resolution of the board of direcors, to be recorded.

Section 29. No bank shall lend an amount exceeding twenty per cent. of its capital stock upon mortgages, or any other form of real estate security, except on the adoption of a resolution by a two-thirds vote of the board of directors, specifying some larger amount which its officers may loan upon real estate security; provided, that in no event shall any bank so loan an amount to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate of its capital, surplus and deposits; and provided, that banks doing business in villages or cities having less than six thousand inhabitants under the last official census, may loan a sum not to exceed thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the aggregate of its capital, surplus and deposits, upon real estate security. The limitation in this section shall not preclude any bank from taking real estate security, upon any indebtedness previously contracted in good faith upon personal security; and provided, further, that any bank having taken real estate security for such debts so previously contracted, which shall have carried its percentage of loans on real estate above the amount hereinbefore limited, such bank shall, within six months thereafter, either by sale or collection, reduce its real estate loans to the amount hereinbefore limited.

Section 30. No bank shall demand or receive for loans or discounts a rate of interest exceeding that allowed by law to be taken and received by individuals, excepting that it shall be lawful for any bank to receive interest in advance according to the ordinary usages of banking institutions, and to charge for collecting foreign or domestic bills or other evidences of debt the usual current rate of exchange. In the computation of time, thirty days shall be considered a month and twelve months a year.

Section 31. All debts due to any bank, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of twelve months, unless the same are well secured and in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts, and shall be charged off to the profit and loss account at the expiration of one year.

Section 32. The board of directors of a bank may declare a dividend from so much of its net profits, after providing for all expenses losses, interest and taxes accrued or due from said bank, as they shall deem expedient; but before any such dividend is declared, not less than one-tenth of the net profits of the bank for the preceding half year, or for such period as is covered by the dividend, shall be carried to a surplus fund, until such surplus fund shall amount to twenty per cent. of the capital stock. No dividend shall be declared before the capital stock is fully paid.

Section 33. Every president, director, casier, officer, teller, clerk or agent of any bank or savings association who embezzles, abstracts or wilfully misapplies, any of the moneys, funds, credits, property of the bank or savings association, whether owned by it or held in trust, or who, without authority of the directors issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of the bank, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank or savings association, or any person or corporation, or to deceive any officer of the bank or savings association, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of such bank or savings association; or any person who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer, clerk or agent in the violation of this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not to exceed twenty years.

Section 34. If the board of directors, or a quorum thereof, of any bank, shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or employes of the bank, to violate any of the provisions of this act; and after a warning from the bank commissioner shall fail to make good any loss or damage resulting from such acts, or continue such conduct, it shall constitute a ground for the forfeiture of the charter of such bank. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, with the consent of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings to enforce such forfeiture, and to secure a dissolution and a winding up of the affairs of such bank.

Section 35. The stockholders of every bank shall be individually liable, equally and ratably, not one for another, for the benefit of the depositors in said bank, to the amount of their stock at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in said stocks. But persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, and persons holding stock as collateral security, shall not be personally liable as stockholders, but the assets or funds in their hands constituting the trust, shall be liable to the same extent as the testator, inestate, ward or person interested in such trust fund would be if living, or competent to act, and the person pledging such stock shall be deemed the stockholder and liable under this section. Such liability shall continue for sixty days after any transfer of stock.

Section 36. Whenever any deposits shall be made in any bank by and in the name of any minor or female, being or thereafter becoming a married woman, the same shall be held for the exclusive right and benefit of such minor or female and free from the control or lien, of all persons whatsoever, except creditors, and shall be paid, with any interest due thereon, to the person in whose name the deposit shall have been made, and the receipt of such minor or female shall be a sufficient release or discharge for such deposit to the bank. Whenever any deposit shall be made by any person in trust for another, and no other or further notice of the existence and terms of a legal and valid trust shall have been given in writing to such bank, in the event of the death of the trustee, the same or any part thereof, and any interest due thereon, may be paid to the person for whom the said deposit was made.

Section 37. All real estate owned by any bank shall be taxed the same as other real estate in the town, village or city where such real estate is situated. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of a bank shall not be taxed, but the shares of capital stock shall be taxed to the shareholders of such stock where the bank is located. The value of the shares to be determined the same proportionally as that of other property, after deducting therefrom the real estate owned by the bank. The tax of any shareholder not residing in the taxing district of the bank, if unpaid at the time for returning the unpaid tax list to the county, may be paid by the bank, and such payment shall constitute a first lien upon the shares so taxed. Any bank may pay the taxes upon all of the shares of its shareholders, and deduct such tax from its earnings.

Sections 38. Legal process against any bank may be served upon any officer of said bank in the county where its business office is located.

Section 39. In the event that the congress of the United States shall hereafter provide for the establishment of circulation by banks organized under state laws, any bank organized or doing business under this act, shall have the power to issue circulating notes or currency, in acordance with any such act of congress, and shall have the power to avail itself of the provisions of any such act of congress. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to permit any savings association, or private bank or banker, or any loan or trust company, or any other corporation, to issue circulating notes.

Section 40. The provisions of this act shall apply to, and govern, all banks organized and now existing within this state and the powers, privileges, duties and restrictions conferred and imposed upon any bank, existing and doing business under the laws of this state, are hereby abridged, enlarged, or modified as each particular case may require, to conform to the provisions of this act. Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the legality of investments heretofore made, or to transactions heretofore had, pursuant to any provisions of law in force when such investments were made or transaction had. All banks now existing and doing business within this state shall, on or before the first day of July next following the time when this act becomes operative, alter or amend its articles or organization, if necessary, to comply with the provisions of this act, and shall by said time make its business conform in all respects to the requirements of this act, except where such requirement is expressly waived herein.

CHAPTER III.
PRIVATE BANKS.

Section 1. Every person, co-partnership or corporation doing business in this state, or that may hereafter be doing business in this state, which shall advertise as a bank or as doing a banking business, either by signs, circulars, letter heads, or printed matter of any description, or any such person, co-partnership or corporation, who shall receive money or funds for deposit or safe keeping as a regular business, or who shall buy or sell exchange as a regular business, shall be deemed to be doing a banking business, and shall be known as a private bank, and as such shall be subject to the provisions of this act so far as the same shall be applicable. And every such person, co-partnership or corporation shall make reports and be subject to examination, the same as banks under this act. And every such person, co-partnership or corporation shall maintain the reserve required of any bank under similar condition, and shall keep a separate set of books of account relating to such banking business, and no entries shall be made upon said books relating to any other class of business. Such set of books shall be subject at all times to examination by the bank commissioner, his deputy, or person appointed by him. Upon the refusal of any such person, co-partnership or corporation to keep the reserve required upon this act, or upon the refusal to keep the separate books of account as required hereunder, or upon the refusal to make reports required by this act, or upon the refusal to submit the books of account, papers, securities and cash to the examination herein required, shall forfeit not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each day of any such refusal. The banking business of any person, co-partnership or corporation shall be subject to the limitations, powers and regulations of this act, in as far as the same may be applicable.

CHAPTER IV.
SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

Section 1. Any number of persons, not less than twenty nor more than fifty, may unite for the purpose of organizing an association to receive on deposits the savings of laborers, mechanics, farmers, servants, minors and others; and to loan the same for the benefit of such depositors; three-fourths of such number of persons or corporators shall reside in the county were the proposed association is to be located.

Section 2. Every such association may, at any annual meeting, by a majority of at least two-thirds of those present, elect by ballot any citizen of the county wherein the association is located, or of any adjoining county, to be a member thereof. Any member failing to attend the annual meeting for two successive years, such non-attendance may be deemed equivalent to a resignation, and his place may be filled in the usual manner. The association may fill vacancies and add to their number, from time to time, as they may desire.

Section 3. They shall make sign and acknowledge in triplicate, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name of such association, the names of the corporators, with the residence of each, the name of the city, village, town and county in which the operation of such association is to be conducted. One such certificate shall be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the business of the association is to be carried on, one shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and one shall be deposited in the office of the bank commissioner.

Section 4. Such corporation shall have the power to enact by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, for the government of its affairs, and such by-laws may prescribe the conditions on which deposits shall be made, and the terms on which payments of such deposits shall be made to the depositors by such institution, and the depositors shall be bound by the regulations enacted in such by-laws, which regulations shall be printed and conspicuously posted in the office of such corporation, so as to be visible and accessible to all persons visiting the business office of the association.

Section 5. The corporators shall, at their first annual meeting, elect by ballot from their own number, a board of trustees or directors, which shall consist of not less than nine, who shall be divided into three classes, as follows: One-third shall be elected for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years. After the election of the first board of trustees or directors all subsequent trustees or directors shall be elected at the annual meeting for the full term of three years, unless elected to fill a vacancy, when they shall be elected to serve the unexpired portion of the term they fill.

Section 6. The trustees or directors, within ten days after their election, shall elect from the members of their own board, a president, one or more vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary; the same person may act as secretary and treasurer; they may also elect from their own members a committee on finance; all said officers to hold their offices till others are elected and qualified to fill their places.

Section 7. No more than one officer of any savings association shall at the same time be an officer of any bank or trust company; and no stockholder of a bank shall be treasurer of any savings association.

Section 8. The treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, with surety to the acceptance of the directors or trustees, in not less than ten thousand dollars, payable to said association, and shall give a new bond, with surety to the acceptance of the directors, or trustees, as often as once in every period of three years from the date of giving the last bond. The said bond shall forthwith be recorded at length in the books of said savings association, which record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the bank commissioner of the state. It shall be the duty of the president of said savings association to safely keep the original bond so given. Whenever, in the judgment of the board of directors or trustees, or the bank commissioner, it is necessary for the security of the depositors, the treasurer shall give a new bond in such amount as said board or bank commissioner shall require, and with such sureties as may be approved. No president, director or trustee shall be surety on the bond of such treasurer.

Section 9. No corporator, trustee, director, manager, nor any other officer, except the treasurer, shall receive any compensation for his services in the management of such association, nor derive any emolument therefrom; provided, however, that the president may receive for his services a sum not exceeding five hudnred dollars, when the deposits shall exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Section 10. No trustee, director, or manager of such corporation, shall be a borrower, or surety for a borrower, of any of its funds; nor receive any money or valuable thing for negotiating, procuring or recommending any loan from such association, nor for selling or aiding in the sale of any stocks, bonds or securities to or by such association, and any such officer who shall violate any provision of this section shall forfeit to the state one thousand dollars.

Section 11. Such corporation shall not make and issue any bill or promissory note to circulate as currency.

Section 12. Such association may receive on deposit from any one person, in his or her own name, or in the name of another, in any one year, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 13. Any association organized hereunder, may employ not exceeding one-half of its deposits in making loans on personal security, and in the purchase of the public stock or bonds of the United States, or of the northwestern states, to-wit: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, or of the authorized bonds of any incorporated city, village, town or county or school district in the aforesaid northwestern states. All other loans shall be secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, lying and being in the aforesaid northwestern states. No association shall invest any part of its deposits in the stock of any railroad company, nor loan on, nor invest in any mortgage on real estate, except such real estate as lies in the aforesaid northwestern states. No loan shall be made upon real estate to an amount exceeding sixty per cent. of the value thereof, as determined upon by not less than a majority of the members of the finance committee, who shall duly certify to the value of the premises to be mortgaged, according to the best of their judgment, and such report shall be filed and preserved with the records of the corporation.

Section 14. No such corporation shall buy or loan any money upon any obligation on which only one person or firm shall be holden without additional security for the same, equivalent to the guaranty or indorsement of some other responsible party.

Section 15. All applications for loans shall be made in writing through the treasurer of the corporation, who shall keep a record thereof, showing the date, name of applicant, amount asked for, and security offered, and he shall cause the same to be presented to the finance committee.

Section 16. The income or profits of every such association, after a deduction of all reasonable expenses incurred in the management thereof, and the amounts reserved for a guaranty fund, shall be divided among the depositors or their legal representatives semi-annually, at the times fixed by its by-laws. Every such association shall, before making any semi-annual dividend, reserve as a guaranty fund from the net profits which have accumulated during the six months then next preceding, a sum equal to not less than one-fourth of one per cent. nor more than one per cent. of the whole amount of deposits, until such fund amounts to ten per cent. of the whole amount of deposits, which fund shall be thereafter maintained and held in that ratio to meet losses in its business from depreciation of the securities or otherwise.

Section 17. Ordinary dividends shall be made every six months if the profits are sufficient to warrant it. On all sums which have been on deposit for less than six months immediately preceding the date of dividend, dividends shall be paid pro rata at the same rate as for the semi-annual period, except that no dividend shall be paid for the fractional part of a month or of a dollar.

Section 18. Once in every term of three years, if the net profits accumulated over and above said guaranty fund and ordinary dividends amount to one per cent. of the deposits which have remained in such corporation for one year then next preceding, such net profits may be divided among the depositors whose deposits remained therein for one year at least then next preceding, as an extra dividend.

Section 19. It shall be lawful for such corporation to purchase, hold and convey such real estate as banks are authorized by the law of this state to purchase, hold and convey, except that such savings associations may purchase or build a building in which to carry on its own business, but shall not invest in the land and building a sum exceeding ten thousand dollars, except upon the consent and approval of the bank commissioner.

Section 20. Every association formed hereunder shall possess the powers and be subject to the provisions of the general laws, relating to corporations, so far as the same may be applicable, and shall be subject to all of the provisions of this act relating to reports, examinations, liquidations, powers, liabilities and forfeitures, so far as the same may be applicable. Any corporation now organized and doing business as such savings association, shall continue business under this act, and shall be subject to all of its provisions.

Section 21. The directors, managers or trustees shall annually appoint not less than two auditors, who shall not be directors, managers or trustees of the corporation, who shall examine the books, accounts and securities belonging to such association, and make a sworn statement showing the true condition thereof, the whole amount of deposits; the whole number of depositors, the largest amount due to any one depositor, the amount invested in loans on real estate securities, the amount invested in stocks and bonds, the amount of funds on hand, the names of corporators, trustees, and of the other officers of such institution, on the first day of January of each year, which statement shall be kept on file in the office of such association, and an attested copy of the same shall be forwarded to the bank commissioner, on or before the first day of February of each year.

CHAPTER V.
UNLAWFUL USE OF TERM BANK, ETC.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, co-partnership or corporation to use the word "bank," "banking" or "banker," or the plural of any such words, in any other business, or in connection with any other business than that of the business of banks, private banks and savings associations. Any person, co-partnership or corporation so unlawfully using said words, or either of them, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every day said person, co-partnership or corporation shall unlawfully use said words, or either of them.

CHAPTER VI.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. The term bank, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any incorporated banking institution which shall have been incorporated under the laws of this state, as they existed prior to the passage of this act, and to such banking institutions as shall hereafter become incorporated under the provisions of this act. The terms "private

bank," "private banker," or the plural of such terms, shall be construed to mean any person, firm, association or corporation who shall use the words "bank," "banking," or "banking house," "banker," or the plural of any such words, upon any sign, advertisement, or designation of any place of business in this state or upon any poster, bill head, draft, check, note or bill of exchange, or on any form of commercial paper, as a title, sign, notice or designation, or who shall receive money or funds for deposit or safe keeping as a regular business, or who shall buy or sell exchange as a regular business, and shall not be organized as provided in chapter II. of this act, or shall not be organized as a savings association, as provided in chapter IV. of this act. The term savings association shall be construed to mean any corporation organized pursuant to the provisions of the act for the organization of savings banks and savings societies, as such act existed prior to the passage of this act, or to such corporations as shall hereafter incorporate as savings associations under this act. The term, "lawful money," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coin, United States notes, treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, national bank notes, and all other forms of money issued by, or which may hereafter be issued by or under the authority of the United States as a circulating medium, and shall also be construed to mean any form of certificate which is now, or may hereafter be declared to be lawful money by any law of the United States.

CHAPTER VII.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

Section 1. All acts and parts of acts of which this act is amendatory, and all acts or laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUBMISSION TO ELECTORS.

Section 1. This act shall be submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or disapproval, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, in the year A. D., 1898. At said election a ballot box shall be provided and kept by the several boards of inspectors therefor, for receiving the votes cast for or against this act. The proper officers shall provide a separate ballot for the electors to vote upon this act. Said separate ballot shall contain, besides the usual forms for the endorsement thereof, and upon the face thereof, the following words: "Banking law ballot," then under said words the following words: "For the revised banking law as passed by the legislature of 1897." Following which words shall be a square space for the making of a cross; and then under said last words shall follow the words: "Against the revised banking law as passed by the legislature of 1897." Following which words shall be a square space for the making of a cross; and under which shall be this instruction to the voter: "If you desire to vote in favor of the revised banking law, as passed by the legislature of 1897, make a cross in the top square; if you desire to vote against such revised banking law, make a cross in the bottom square." A cross made in the top square shall be a vote for this act; a cross in the bottom square shal be a vote against this act.

Section 2. The canvass of the vote for and against this act, and the return thereof, shall be made by the proper canvassing officers, within the same time and the same manner as now provided by law for the canvass and return of the votes cast at said general election, and the result shall be declared by the board of canvassers at the same time and in the same manner as the result of the canvass for state officers, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at such election, are in favor of this act or for this act, then this act shall become a law and take effect on the twentieth day of December, 1898, and the fact that said majority of votes were cast for this act shall be promulgated by the secretary of state.

Approved April 22, 1897.

Given under my hand and official seal at the office of the County Clerk, in the City of Racine, Wisconsin, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1898.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON,

County Clerk of Racine County.

CUT UP THE WRONG HAT.

How a Scotch University Professor Was Fooled by a Student.

A Scotch university professor, irritated to find that his students had got into the habit of placing their hats and canes on his desk, instead of in the cloakroom, announced that the next article of the kind placed there would be destroyed. Some days later the professor was called for a moment from the classroom. A student slipped into his private room and emerged with the professor's hat, which he placed conspicuously on the desk, while his fellows grinned and trembled. The professor, on returning, saw the hat, thought some rashly obstinate student had been delivered into his hands, and, taking out his knife, he cut the offending article to pieces, while vainly attempting to conceal the smile of triumph that played about his countenance. He was in a very bad temper the next day.

Cunning Spiders.

Mr. P. I. Pocock, the English naturalist, tells an interesting story of the spiders which dwell in the flower of the pitcher-plant of India and Australia. This flower is an insect-trap. Around its upper edge it is brilliantly colored and sweet with honey. Lower down the walls are waxy, and so smooth that no insect can gain a hold upon them. The bottom of the pitcher is filled with a liquid, containing several acids, which possesses the power of digesting organic matter. The luckless insects which fall into this liquid are gradually absorbed by the plant. But while most insects carefully avoid this death-trap, a particular species of spider chooses it as a dwelling place. By spinning a little web like a carpet over a part of the waxy interior of the pitcher, it is enabled to stay there in safety. These spiders have apparently chosen their singular home just because of its dangers. In such a place they are protected against their enemies. If alarmed, the spider drops into the liquid at the bottom of the plant and remains there until its enemy has disappeared, escaping afterward, probably by means of a silken cable which it had spun as it fell. A short submergence in the digestive fluid is not injurious to the spider.

Marine Farming.

It has been shown that, acre for acre, water is capable of supplying a much greater quantity of nitrogenous food for man than land can supply. The cultivation of water areas is called aquiculture, and its products, in contradistinction to those of agriculture, are fish, crabs, oysters, clams and other edible marine animals. The art and science of "marine farming" are attracting especial attention in Rhode Island.

Would You Be Young Again?

By GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

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CHAPTER I.

To each other they were simply Tom and Jack. In the courtroom, however, they were called "the learned counsel on the other side," a species of flattery in which lawyers delight to indulge. To the outside world they figured as Thomas Creighton and John Crandall, with a portentous "Esq." affixed.

Occupying adjoining offices in old Trinity building, they were arduously engaged in attracting clients, and when the sterner work of the day was over Jack generally sauntered into Tom's room for a half hour of badinage and a final smoke. They then joined in a somewhat plaintive duet, the burden of which was that while the clouds are raining litigation "let some droppings fall on me."

"I tell you, Jack," said Tom, with a sigh, as he rested his heels on his desk and tipped back at an angle of 45 degrees, "life in New York is about as encouraging to a fellow's peace of mind as a buzzsaw would be."

"Why, what's the matter, my boy? Been having an unusually hard time lately? I thought you won that case of Robinson versus Cobb. You have nothing to grumble about, I take it."

"Won it? Yes, of course I did. But I haven't had a good night's sleep since I went into the fight. I'm all fagged out. It strikes me that city fellows ought to be made of wrought steel. My nerves are getting rampant, my head feels as big as city hall and my legs wabble as though I had taken a dose of hasheesh."

"Brace up, Tom; brace up. You are in the race for fame and fortune, and you made a mighty sharp spurt in that last affair. Everybody down town is talking about it. You can soon put up your prices and take things more easily. Business is just like running—at first you get all out of breath and go puffing and blowing like an asthmatic locomotive, but after a while you reach your second wind, and then—well, then you're all right, and devil take the hindmost."

"That's a very encouraging way of putting the matter, Jack, and I guess you're about half right, but no more. It's temperament, old fellow. Now, your wheels are all oiled, and you slip along without friction; but I, bless you, at 35—I'm like the deacon's 'one horse shay' just before it dropped into kindling wood. If I go on in this way, I shall be baldheaded at 40 and a refugee for rheumatism and gout and paralysis and a whole mob of aristocratic maladies. I find myself longing for the old college days when you and I were ruddy cheeked and lazy, or the days later on when we went into bachelor quarters and had such merry times that I just ache to live them all over again."

"Nonsense, Tom. Take a Turkish bath or a blue pill. It's not your fate that you should complain of, but"—

"Well, what is it, then?"

"Why, your liver, of course. You are trying to do too much in too short a time."

"Possibly."

"No, not possibly, but certainly. Climb on to the back of a horse and take a hard trot in the park every day for three months. That will make you liberal in religion, radical in politics and a better friend and father."

"H'm! Yes, good advice to a man in my circumstances. It would have to be an imaginary ride on an imaginary horse, I rather think. The last time I felt of my purse I was so sorry for myself that I went off and borrowed $10."

"Well, try your legs, then, or go into a gymnasium and get up an appetite. Nine out of ten of the miseries of life come from poor digestion. Just feel that muscle in my arm. That's all I've got to make my way in the world with."

"By Jove, it's a stunner! You ought to go round lifting mortgages with an arm like that."

"I've just put up a tenement house instead."

"Put up a tenement house! You must be a howling athlete. Put it up as you would a dumbbell, I suppose. Why not engage in a dime museum? But, aside from all nonsense, my boy, I think I'm in a bad way. I'm so weak I couldn't draw a"—

"Get an artist to do it, then. It's his business, you know."

"My hand trembles when I try to sign a check even."

"So would mine, Tom, for I should know it wouldn't be paid. I'm glad to see you have some remnant of conscience left. Come, walk home and dine with me. It's only six miles and will do you good."

"Have you any ambulances up your way?"

"What for?"

"To bring my body home to a sorrowing family."

"Pshaw! What you need is to have your legs stretched."

"Perhaps, but my impression is they are quite long enough already. We'll drop all that for the moment, Jack. Those were gay old times, though, when we were young chaps, weren't they?"

"Yes, Tom, for boys' times they were well enough, but for man's times I think they would seem insipid. Now, tell me if some giffie were to gie you the power to roll backward the spool on which your years are wound, would you do it? You say you would like to be a boy again, but aren't you joking, old fellow?"

"Would I be willing to take a leap backward, say, to 25, and the oyster suppers, the euchre parties, the bets on our favorite horses, the jolly evenings at the theater when we used to steal round to the stage door and get a smile from our adored after she had doffed her tinsel—and—and I can't think of the rest. Is that what you mean?"

"Yes, precisely. If you could, would you? Be serious for a single brief moment and tell me the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Hand me another cigar, please, and ponder the subject while I get a light."

"Well, on the whole, I think I would, Jack."

"And on the whole I think you wouldn't, Tom. I know you better than you know yourself. You are not that kind of a man at all. You are simply tired out, that's what's the matter. Your last ten years have been pretty tough, I admit, but they've been grand. Would you drop to the lowest rung in the ladder and begin all over again? Well, I guess not. You might not be able to duplicate your successes, and—and the chances are that you would double your failures."

"When did you take your degree in moral philosophy, Jack? You ought to have been a professor."

"Philosophy be hanged. A man's an idiot who wants to live his life over again. I'm looking just the other way. As for football and tennis and billiards

"You say you would like to be a boy again?"

I've had my share and am satisfied, but I would like to have about 10 or 15 years added to my natural span of life. There'd be some fun in that."

"Yes? Well, I think we are both unreasonable, and perhaps the best thing to do is to go home. Goodby, my boy. You take your tramp and I'll take the elevated."

When Tom reached his well appointed little flat, consisting of six sunny rooms, all in a row, he found no one but the servant.

"All out, Bridget?" and he felt a pang of disappointment. "There is one odd characteristic which can be predicted of every male human being in existence—when he reaches home after his day's work he always expects to find his wife close at hand to give him welcome. She may be just as busy as he is, but still he feels that he is being cruelly neglected if she is not there when he opens the front door. It is one of his inalienable rights to be greeted on his return from business, and if there is any failure in this respect he becomes at once disgruntled and offended.

"All out, Bridget?" and he looked round the deserted apartment as though his wife had eloped.

"The missis is to the dressmaker's, sorr, an she told me to say as how it was unexpected, sorr."

"I should hope so," remarked Tom in bad humor.

"An that she'll be back directly, sorr."

"Yes, tomorrow morning perhaps or the next day or next week," growled Tom.

"Ah, sure, sorr, she'll not be after kapin the child out in the night air!"

"All right, Bridget. Look after the dinner, and I'll look after myself."

He had a wash. Then he went into the snug little parlor and sank, with a sigh, into an easy chair. Everything was quiet in the darkened room. The rumbling rooms or the street were beyond hearing distance, and after the clamor of the day this silence was peculiarly agreeable. On the wall hung some good pictures. Tom was something of a connoisseur in art, and he felt refreshed as he gazed on the painters' green fields and fleecy clouds and the cattle gathered at the stream as the sun was setting. Little by little the throbbing of his temples ceased, the blood ran less recklessly through his veins, life took on a tenderer hue, and in the course of ten minutes his head fell back against the soft cushion of the chair, and he was sound asleep.

CHAPTER II.

From behind the olive green portieres stepped what seemed to be a fairy. This was in his dream. She was a beautiful creature, white winged and with a voice like distant music.

"Well," she said, "I am here."

"I beg pardon, but"—

"Ah, you forget that you called me!"

"Some mistake, I assure you. I am proud to make your acquaintance, but sorry to confess that you have been directed to the wrong apartment."

"Possibly, but isn't this No. 76?"

Tom nodded assent.

"And haven't I the honor of addressing Thomas Creighton, Esq.?"

"That is my name, miss, at your service."

"And didn't you express a wish in your office a couple of hours ago to be carried back ten years, I think you said?"

She took from a gossamer pocket a tiny tablet and turned the pages. "Yes, I thought I was right. Here is your name, and here is your wish. Well, I have been sent to conduct you on your journey. Your request is granted, and I have been appointed your guide."

She waved her wand over Tom's head, and the air was at once filled with the most delicious perfumes. His weary feeling disappeared, and his heart beat as beats the heart of a boy.

"Are you ready?" and there was an alluring mellowness in the tones of the magician's voice.

"More than ready," he answered. "I am in haste to begin the journey."

Another wave of the wand, and the apartment faded, faded, slowly faded, and was soon lost to sight altogether. His present life, with its ambitions and its drudgery, became mere reminiscence. The ten years flew from him, as it were, on strong pinions and sped on their way beyond the hills, beyond the plains, beyond the clouds and out of sight. It was as though they had never been.

When he recovered from his astonishment, he found that he and his companion were traveling at a marvelous rate, though without any apparent effort. His guide was inclined to silence, which gave him an opportunity to look about at his leisure. The stars were out, a glorious multitude, and the landscape was in deep shadow, its outlines only being well defined. He felt a sense of buoyancy, a consciousness of returning youth, a gayety of spirits, a freedom from all responsibility and a lightness of heart which increased as they sped on. At last, when this ecstatic state of mind and body had reached its climax, he cried out with an unsuppressed joyousness which verged on hilarity, "Ah, good fairy, I am no longer a man, but a boy once more!"

"Then we have reached the end of our journey," replied the spirit, and he thought he detected a certain sadness in her tone. "Your wish is granted. We have arrived."

With that she waved her wand over his head three times, saying: "Au revoir. I shall leave you here for awhile. By and by I will return."

Behold him, then, seated in an old leather lined chair in a dingy room, a student's den.

"I must have been dreaming," he said, with a start. "I thought I was married, and married to—ah, I fear that will never be my good fortune—and that we had a happy home, and a little one. Bless me, but that was a very agreeable dream! If I could only hope for so much as that, I think I should never ask for anything more."

On the desk lay an open letter. He had just written it. The ink was hardly dry. "I suppose," he said to himself, "that writing this letter must have suggested the dream."

He then read it over carefully, line by line, word by word. "By Jove, I don't believe I have courage to send it! She has been very kind, sometimes more than kind, but what right have I to imagine that she would consent to become the wife of a poor man? Why should she? She is more than beautiful and can command the best man that treads shoe leather. She ought to have wealth and can have it for the asking. Fool, fool, to think for a moment that such a creature as Mildred Hewson would—come, Tom Creighton, be a man! Get down to your level. You may deserve a good woman, but you want an angel and can't get her."

In wild despair he tore the letter to bits and throw it into the wastebasket.

"There! I propose to banish that vision and attend to business—if I can."

He walked up and down his little room like a caged lion, then took a chair by the fire and stirred the coals until the rebellious sparks flew over the carpet and threatened a conflagration.

"I wonder why we have hearts anyway. A pound or two of cast iron would serve a better purpose. We are always falling in love with the wrong woman—I know a dozen cases myself—and the result is we go all to pieces. What's the good of life? It's a farce, a comedy, a tragedy, a mistake. I wish to heaven I'd never been born.

"I ran across that girl two years ago and have not been able to get rid of her face. It has haunted me ever since. She has been my torment, and it will end by her being my destruction. I can't have her, and I can't live without her. What a fix for a decent fellow to be in! Confound the whole thing! I've a great mind to emigrate to Australia or buy a ranch in central Africa and raise ostriches! Stay here in this gloomy hole I can't! I try to read—impossible. Her face is in front of me all the time. I take a long walk—no good. There she is looking into my eyes. I believe if I were in the moon I should meet her round the corner. Why can't I be strong enough to banish such stupid vagaries? Poor, wretched weakling, nothing but a slave, a miserable, pitiable, driveling idiot!

"By the way, what tiny feet she has. Cinderella's slipper! Pshaw! It would be too big for her. And those delicate

"Why, Tom, you dear boy, you must have been tired."

white hands, the pink finger nails, and that golden hair! There was never anything like it. And those eyes! Why, they put the color of the sky to shame."

Just then Jack, his fellow student, burst into the room. He came like a stiff northwest breeze, stimulating and cutting.

"Well, old fellow, have you got through with that treatise on bond and mortgages?"

Tom did not deign to reply.

"Oh, I see. In the dumps, eh?"

"Stop your fooling, Jack. I'm going to Australia."

"Good idea. Fine country, can't get a title to your land, eternal litigation and eternal fees. I'll go with you, old boy. The firm shall be 'Creighton & Crandall.' In ten years we'll come back with a fortune."

"No coming back for me, Jack."

"Forsake your country, boy? Yo gods! What next?"

"The country is nothing to me. It can take care of itself."

"There, Tom, you are suffering from a fatal malady, and—stop poking that fire; coal is dear—and I know the nature of it. I've been there myself. You've got all the symptoms frightfully developed."

"Well, what is it?"

"You are in love. That's what's the matter with you. You've aimed high, Tom, but my blessing goes with you. Hitch your wagon to a star, tra la la."

"You seem to know all about me," and Tom grew surly.

"Yes, when a fellow mopes all day instead of studying law, and when I find scraps of poetry on his desk instead of the last opinion of the court of appeals, and when"—

"That will do, Jack. You're hitting me under the belt."

That evening Tom went to a small social gathering. Mildred was there. She was robed in white, and the poor fellow felt convinced that she must have wings concealed under her dress. She had just dropped down from the heavenly choir for a few minutes' conversation and might take flight at any moment. He was all eyes, and his heart fluttered. He chatted with her, but was so beside himself that he couldn't do justice to his own powers and thought she regarded him with something like disdain. That stung him to the quick.

At half past 11 her father was to have called for her, but he hadn't arrived. She was a good deal troubled at the mishap, but Jack instantly offered himself as her escort, and to his great surprise she gladly assented.

"I'll be ready in five minutes, Mr. Creighton," and then she disappeared.

On the way home he had an irresistible impulse to declare himself. The moon shone bright and clear, and the occasion seemed favorable to his suit. In trembling tones he made the fatal confession, and when it was all over there was a long silence.

At length she said in a low, pathetic voice:

"I am so sorry!"

"And you can give me no hope?"

"How can the lips speak when the heart is dumb?" she answered, but by no means coldly. On the contrary, her accents were very tender.

"You are already"— he began rather bitterly.

"That question, Mr. Creighton, you have no right to ask." This time she spoke in a distant, even a haughty, tone.

They had reached her door. He lifted his hat. She extended her hand cordially and said: "I hope always to be your friend. Good night."

The poor boy staggered back to his room, and, thank heaven, Jack was not there. He sat in front of the fire thinking, thinking, chafing at his ill luck and cursing himself, and at last dropped into a troubled doze and dreamed.

The rustling of magic raiment made him turn his head. There stood a fairy, with a strange smile on her lips.

"Have you come to gloat over my misery?" he cried. "Can't I even be wretched without your interference? Leave me to myself."

A silvery laugh was the only answer. It rang through the room like a strain of music.

"I am here," she said, "to do your bidding. Shall we go?"

"Go? Yes, go anywhere; to the end of the world if you like—anywhere, so I get away from here."

She waved her wand, and that dingy student's den gradually disappeared. They were in the open air. Fields and hills and valleys flew past them. Tom became exhilarated. Yesterday was fading from his memory. He only dimly recalled the walk with Mildred, and there was a strange unreality about that poignant experience. With another wave of the wand he fell into entire unconsciousness. And while in that state the magician led him to his apartment and seated him in a chair.

A harsh grating sound broke on his ears, and he awoke.

"The missis is here, sorr, an is askin for yez."

Tom rubbed his eyes. In front of him stood—could it be true?—Mildred Hewson.

"Why, Tom, you dear boy, you must have been very tired. You didn't hear me open the door, did you? I looked in, saw that you were asleep and thought it too bad to wake you."

Then he roused himself and took the dear woman in his arms and kissed her again and again.

"You must have been dreaming, Tom."

"I was, Mildred."

"What did you dream, dear? Tell me all about it."

"Not now, Mildred. It was an awful dream, and the less said about it the better."

In the morning Jack and Tom met as usual.

"I was pretty tired yesterday, wasn't I, Jack?"

"Yes, you were, and I advise you to take care of yourself. Good fellows are scarce nowadays."

"Didn't we say something about being young again, Jack?"

"Certainly—that is to say, you did, not I. Why, have you thought the matter over?"

"Yes."

"And you conclude"—

"That I'm satisfied with things as they are."

THE END.

Toasting the Queen.

Every night, in every ship in her majesty's navy, the queen's health is drunk by the officers of the vessel, but it is a curious fact that it is always drunk sitting, the officers never rising as is usual on land. The origin of this custom has never been thoroughly elucidated.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Two Points of View.

"You, sir," said the poet, "are a bad judge of poetry."

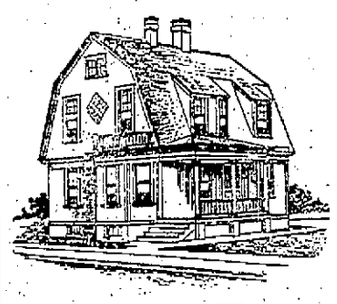
"I, sir," retorted the editor, "am a judge of bad poetry."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DUTCH COLONIAL STYLE.

Design For a Comfortable and Neat Looking Cottage.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

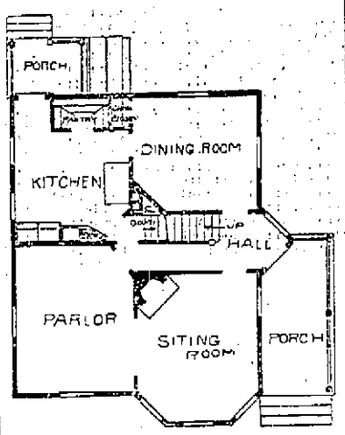
Some men have an idea that all things will come to them if they only wait, and on the strength of this they sit down and let the other fellow worry. A young man wants to build a cottage, so he buys his lot and exhausts his cash and must borrow to build. This is generally easy to do if he does not want too much and his ability to pay is all right as determined by the appraisal that must be made. This done and the money issue secured, he



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

plans a house invariably a third larger than he needs or his money will pay for. Then he goes to the highest priced builders he can find and lets them figure on it and finds out from their standpoint the value of such a building, and the first figures generally are such that he finds he cannot build anything but the meanest kind of a shanty and must change his ideas. He never dreams he could do something himself to get the price down, does not think he might do it piecemeal—get one man to dig the cellar, another to do the stonework, another the brickwork, and then the plastering, and by piecing out this way get everything at the first and lowest cost.

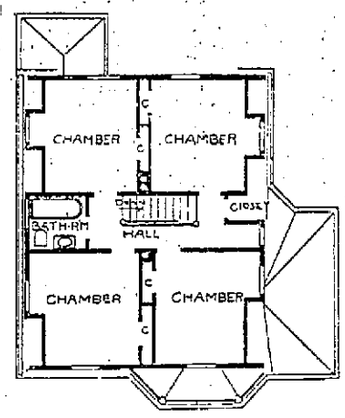
An experience of this sort happened a few days ago. A new cottage was building, and the best figures for the cellar were $250, which the owner felt was too much, so he did it by employing labor and



FIRST STORY PLAN.

buying materials himself and found it footed up $132, a saving of $118. And I have seen whole buildings go through in the same proportion. It is always an easy thing to let out labor, and a good buyer will buy at lowest cash rates always, and sometimes get long credit at that. One client I have, who is a good business man and always does his own building (he is not a builder either), buys everything at first hand—lumber, bricks, lime, cement, nails—and will buy as cheap as the dealer who sells again, and he can beat any builder I ever know in getting a good economical building. He says he could not afford to build in any other way, and he is right and is never so happy as when he has a building operation on the way.

When you get ready to build, study and work with the view to getting the work



PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

done at as near cost as possible and pay the least profit you can. This is every man's duty to himself and his family.

The cottage here shown is 26 feet front and 31 feet deep, not including bay, and is a cottage in Dutch colonial style, simple, cozy and nice. The cellar is of stone, the frame sheathed, first story clapboarded and the rest shingled. Stock sizes for sashes, doors, etc., are used. Everything is inexpensive and easily secured, and all that is wanting are the application to put the parts together and the brains to engineer the operation, and the battle is won before it is begun. A cozy home nest is always worth striving for and can be got if the perseverance of the striver is of any account.

Painted Floors.

Any woman can do the work. Paint of any color may be bought already mixed. It is so inexpensive and the amount of labor saved is so great that we often wonder why there should be a kitchen floor in the country that is not painted. First scrub the floor clean and let it dry. Then give it two coats of paint. A little Japan drier added to the paint will hasten the drying, which is important when one needs to use the room all the time. It is usually better to do the painting in the evening after the supper dishes are washed and leave the doors and windows open. If it is not quite dry in the morning, and you cannot cook the breakfast in some other room, lay boards across where you will walk to keep it from being tracked.—Exchange.

Bathe, Sleep and Laugh.

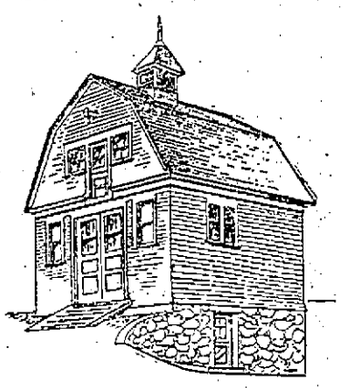
Don't economize in bath water. Don't economize sleep. Don't be stingy with fun. Laugh all you can. Laughing shakes up the system, makes the blood circulate, starts the digestion, warms the feet, relaxes the nervous system—in a word, it rests you all over.—Hall's Journal of Health.

$750 ARTISTIC STABLE.

Designed For a Hillside and Contains Carriage House.

[Copyright, 1898, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

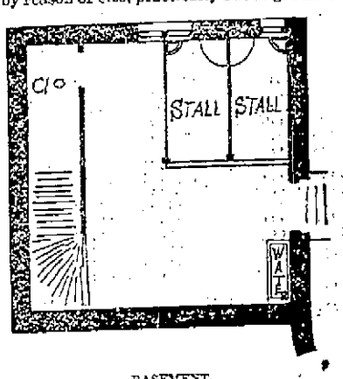
The most artistic effects are sometimes obtainable from suburban conditions which show the worst features and the most irregularities. On a small plot of hillside formation a stable in the basement of a building is a very desirable thing and can be nicely hid away, as it were, by the superstructure, which, by reason of this situation, can be made smaller and be more artistically embellished than would be the case were it larger and all the requirements had to be met on one floor. Stable buildings as adjuncts to country homes are necessary evils and should al-



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

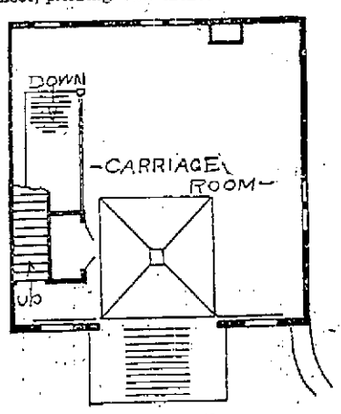
ways be treated in such a way as to have absolute harmony between the two. Thus a cozy colonial cottage of modern design can have a severer Dutch colonial style of barn, and the one will not detract from the other.

This stable is in the old Dutch gambrel roof style, a plain, square, four cornered structure of one story and roof set on a stone basement, only one side of which is, by reason of site, practically out of ground.



BASEMENT.

A well built stone basement, with a cement floor, the stalls connected with a cesspool, and with good water supply and drainage, makes a clean, warm place for cattle. The lower floor is connected with the first story by a run, so that a carriage and pair may be driven into the carriage room and there unhitched and the horses pass up or down, as required. A carriage wash is made in the floor, with drainage to the floor below and to sewer. This floor, pitching two inches to center with



FLOOR PLAN.

cesspool and having calked joints, makes a tight job, and the wash is always ready for either winter or summer use.

The second story is floored over and used for hayloft and can also have a furnished room for a man. The first floor carriage room is ceiled with North Carolina pine, and the size of the building is 28 feet square. It is a frame structure, sheathed and covered with cedar shingles. Such a building can be erected for $750, with proper management, in a favorable locality, and at this price it is within the reach of many persons.

Harmony of Colors.

The harmony of colors is one of the most difficult tasks for the house owner to decide. A few general statements may be of value, but no rules can be made to cover all cases.

Colors spread or diffuse, so that when two are adjoining they affect each other in appearance. For this reason, as example, if yellow is next to black, the black should be originally a yellow black to look well. It is well, therefore, to try the colors in position before painting the complete surface.

Some artists advise primary colors on molded surfaces, yellow on convex surfaces, red on the underside of horizontal projections and blue on concave surfaces. White, black and gold harmonize with any color. This table is one generally accepted by those arranging color combinations:

Original colors—Carmine, red, vermilion, orange, green, ultramarine.

Good combination—Blue and gold, blue and black, blue and prussian blue, blue, green and ultramarine; violet and purple, orange and yellow.

Bad combination—Green, yellow and violet; yellow, orange and vermilion; green, yellow and violet; purple, violet and red; blue and red, purple and violet.—J. Willson in American Homes.

Hard Wood Floors.

Hard wood floors have their drawbacks. It is difficult to find workmen in this country who will lay floors as carefully and correctly as they are laid in Europe. It is still more difficult to find good finishers of floors. The number of men who will slight their work and use inferior materials in polishing floors is far larger than those who do honest work in an efficient manner. It is a mistake to save money in this matter. The finishing of a floor takes time. The best quality of "filler" should be used if the floor is to be finished in the best way with wax.—Exchange.

MANUAL TRAINING.

"Burnett" Visits Menomonie, Where More Boys Graduate Than Girls.

SENATOR STOUT'S ACTIVITIES.

His $75,000 School Building—Girls Learn to Cook and Sew—Good Roads, Rare Pictures, Libraries and Other Methods of Brightening Country Life.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 18.—Menomonie, in Dunn county, the capital seat, and thirteen miles from where A. R. Hall, anti-pass champion comes from, is famous as the seat of Senator Stout's manual training school.

In this little city of 6,000 people on the Big Cedar river, two and one-half hours' ride from St. Paul, platted in 1859 and almost wholly hinging on the saw and grist mills and fancy stock farms and other activities of the multi-millionaires of Knapp, Stout & Co., is a manual training school, than which there is no finer equipped in the United States. It is Senator Stout's gift to the city. The plant cost $75,000 without the equipment. Through it every boy and girl of the public schools of Menomonie sifts. A fine building was burned Feb. 2, 1896, whereupon Senator Stout cheerfully built another one—finer still. Wisconsin has been slow in adding industrial training to the curriculum, but the object lesson in the little lumber city in the western part of the state is slowly doing its work. Two years ago the legislature appropriated $2,500, to be divided among ten cities which should meet the requirements in manual training in connection with high school work, and that number of cities are receiving $250 each. But many cities, like Madison, with 6,000 children, who should be learning the use of tools and acquiring skill with eye and hand, report nothing, except a little kindergarten, when asked what is being done in the way of this great innovation in education.

More Boys Graduate Than Girls.

Menomonie has been using it since 1892. I asked for some visible results to prove its effectiveness. Two important facts were cited:

1. The successive graduating classes in the high school show more boys than girls.

2. The military company from Menomonie in the late war reports more men assigned to special duties—engineering, armorers, artificers, carpenter work, cookery—than all other Wisconsin companies combined.

"It was the training school that gave us the advantage," said the soldiers when they returned, and a great part of them had enjoyed the benefits of the school.

Senator Stout is the president of the school board. His good sense and patience admirably supplement his generosity. He is a rare man for his city and for Wisconsin. His business cares are relegated to others, so that his time is free for the public service. He is a state senator, a regent of the university, a member of the commission building the historical library at Madison; a member of the state library commission, and a trustee of the Dunn county insane asylum; a poor commissioner and president of the Menomonie schools. He is at the training school every day and looks after the details of engine room and the sodding like the business man he is. He is quiet and modest and extremely sensible. The respect accorded him in Menomonie, whither he went from St. Louis in 1889, is marked. He lives in a palace of a house, as do the Tainters and the other partners of the big lumber firm. He has a wife and three children. The family are Unitarians.

A Millionaire's Good Sense.

I was struck by the good sense requisite to being a successful philanthropist. Senator Stout did not build a big school and support it indefinitely while his poorer fellow citizens laid down and enjoyed it. He said to them: "Now, let's have a modern high school." So they bonded the city for $55,000 for the high school, and the ladies formed an organization to raise money to beautify it and the grounds. The city pays the teachers in both the training and high schools and the other bills, and no doubt when the city has evinced its thorough good faith Senator Stout will give them his building. He early recognized the importance of kindergarten work. But the citizens were slow to take hold. So for some years he himself quietly paid the bills. Today this little city has 273 children under trained kindergartners—a record probably unexcelled in the United States. And now the city pays the bills.

We went thorugh the training school. In it each pupil of the high school spends an hour a day, and in it, too, the younger children, boys and girls, have an hour; or else the teacher goes to the various ward schools and instructs them. So there is manual training for all, from the earliest years when the kindergarten unconsciously merges into manual training. The objection that manual training encroaches on the "regular" curriculum is pointless, because this hour per day is extra—it encroaches on their play-time, or rather it is regarded as diversion. We looked in the forge room, where boys in the third year of the high school work. There were twenty-five forges, with the patent under draft, obviating the necessity for individual chimneys. In the machine shop were a dozen 16-inch lathes, and bigger ones and smaller. There was a room where tools were given out on check, as in a factory. There were facilities for chipping and filing metals. In the molding room they make castings, having first drawn and made the patterns. There were iron and brass furnaces from which they drew the molten materials. The wood-working and pattern shops would delight the boy who makes a water wheel with a jacknife and an old soap box. There were drawing rooms, where the plans and blue prints are outlined, and lathes for turning spools and cups and tool handles and other wood work.

And the girls are not neglected. There are two women teachers who know all about cooking and sewing and art. Miss Laura G. Day of Missouri has the household arts, and Miss Kate Murphy teaches drawing and instructs in art.

Good things are a growth, and this training school is constantly widening its field. At present cooking has been extened to the eighth grade girls, who have two periods a week, with a two years' course in the high school, when more time is devoted to the kitchen. And even younger girls will soon be introduced to cookery. There is a dining room. On six big tables they learn to prepare the raw materials, and they learn to build a wood fire and get the best results from coal.

Girls in White Aprons and Caps.

Each girl has her locker, and when the class is robed in white aprons and a white widow-like affair on their heads they are calculated to carry despair to the most hopeless bachelor. In the demonstration room there are sinks, and hot and cold water. The girls learn to plan a meal; they learn food values, and the physiology of foods; chemical changes, and where to look in an animal for the meat they wish to get. The girls become accomplished with the needle and the sewing machine. Even little tots of 4 years perforate cardboard, and by the time they reach the seventh and eighth grades they are ready for quite difficult work. They learn to cut and make dresses; they make their own graduating gowns, and learn a good deal of millinery.

Boys Who Understand an Engine.

In the building are a number of fire-proof vaults for the safe keeping of valuables. There are steam engines to furnish the power, and for the boys to study. The ventilation of the building is by the fan system. Sanitation and hygiene are consulted at every step, and given a large place in the curriculum. The upper story is a high room which may be turned over to the local militia company if deemed expedient. Kindergarten rooms afford instruction for those children whose homes bring them within the district. Others find equally good instruction in the ward schools. In the central (high) and the upper grades housed therein, and in the connecting training school between 500 and 600 youths receive instruction.

Now what does this hand and eye training do for the youth of Menomonie? In the case of the girls it plainly teaches them useful things—to cook and sew. But why should the boy who is to become a lawyer or a preacher spend time in casting metal or turning out doorknobs? In the first place most boys are not to enter the learned professions. They are to take up the trades and arts calling for some mechanical cleverness. This the school gives them. For some reason a commencement day of a high school is regarded as a jubilation. But there is another side—a pathetic side. A city like Madison, of 18,000 people puts on carnival colors.

What for? To see forty or fifty youth who can say "I have finished my course." But where are the ninety and nine. Nine-tenths of school children are said to fall out by the age of 14. Why? Because the curriculum further on has nothing but "culture" for them—desirable but not intimately related to the bread and butter problem; and for the great mass of boys and girls, not attractive.

Here manual training steps in. Put that restless boy into a wood-working room with a competent teacher. Give him a lathe to operate. Let him feel he is creating something, and he becomes interested, awakened, amenable, manly. Manual training keeps boys longer in school. From one city it is reported the attendance of boys in the high school has increased one-third.

The Claims of Manual Training.

It awakens boys whom the reading book and algebra fail to reach. The boy who recites "Horatius at the Bridge" ceases to be the "whole thing;" and the girl who sat listless and embarrassed because others could excel her in literature finds praise awaiting her for her sewing or her cooking. Manual training keeps boys out of mischief both in and out of school. The pupils are so in earnest that mischief and foolishness seem out of place. The student generally has an auxiliary laboratory at home where he spends a good share of his spare time. Manual training stimulates a love for truth and simplicity; it gives correct notions of things, relations and forces; it explains mathematics and science; it aids boys in choosing an occupation; it dignifies mechanical occupations; it brings the manually trained employer to appreciate labor; it stimulates invention; it increases the bread-winning and home-making of the boy, for he becomes a handy "tinkerer."

Such are the claims for the supplementary instruction of manual training schools like the Stout project in Menomonie.

The design of such schools is not to teach trades. There are, however, in some cities trade schools, and it would be no surprise to see Senator Stout establish such an institution in Wisconsin. Good roads is also a reform dear to his heart. His practical view of things is shown by a plan he has in reserve to provide instruction through a well-trained expert in country districts, each community to experiment on a given stretch of road—not to build an expensive, ideal road, but to better the road they already have. Competitive tests should spur them to excellence. A traveling library of pictures—works of art of the better class—is his method of brightening the lives of country people who live in remote districts. He is eagerly expecting the election of Superintendent Harvey of the Milwaukee normal school, in the confidence that he will crystallize into practice the long-planned reform of abolishing the many cross-road schools, substituting occasional well-equipped grade schools to which children shall be driven in public conveyances eight or ten miles, if necessary. Of Senator Stout's traveling libraries there is no time to speak. The value of libraries of all kinds has so possessed him, in fact, that he conceives of a new professor for our colleges—an all-round library man—whose sole business it shall be to lead youth into a love of books and an intimate knowledge of their uses.

"Do you know," Senator Stout said, reverting to country life, "that of the women in county asylums in our part of the state nine-tenths of them are farmers' wives?

"What brought them there," I asked, "work?"

"That's a popular mistake. They were brought there by loneliness. New, cheerful, social elements must be introduced into their lives."

A man need not wear dirty linen or grow red in the face making political speeches to be truly "the farmers' friend."

ORLANDO BURNETT.

THE KICKAPOO VALLEY

Burnett's Notes on Wisconsin's Finest Scenery.

A LITTLE RIVER'S WINDING COURSE

It Is Girt with High Hills—Farmers Who Prosper—The Mills on the Floss—Hunting on the Hills—Delights of Tramping—Vernon County, Where the Late Jerry Rusk Laid the Foundation of His Greatness.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 11.—Rev. William Haughton, now living in Retreat, Wis., for some years traveled up and down the Kickapoo valley in Crawford and Vernon counties breaking the bread of life. One pleasant day, as was his custom, he sat down on the river bank, under the trees, to rest, and some poetry took form in his mind:

"O, favored land! No foot has trod
Through fairer paths than thine.
Where hills uplift their heads to God
And speak His power divine.
Where valleys breathe of peace and rest,
Fresh as the morning dew,
And Vernon on her own warm breast
Impearls the Kickapoo."

I have just been walking up through this valley. I began at Wauzeka, just east of Prairie du Chien, where the Kickapoo empties into the Wisconsin. The valley runs northeasterly for eighty miles. The river is sometimes 100 feet wide, but not often. The hills rise on both sides all the way. Indeed, they are often worthy to be called mountains.

Above me bend the clustering boughs,
The cliffs around me stand
And heavenward rear their giant brows
In beauty calm and grand.
I linger lovingly and long
Beside the waters blue
And yearn to give thy name to song,
O, peaceful Kickapoo.

The waters are peaceful, but not blue. The fact is, the west has no blue rivers. Many of the people have never seen any blue water except in barber shops. In New England the rivers run strong and deep, and as a result the water is blue. Out west here the rivers are too creepy and shallow to take on any color but that of the bottom. The Kickapoo is muddy. Twenty years ago it had twice the volume of water it has now. So, too, the Wisconsin, a superb river course, is gridironed with mud flats in both directions. It is difficult to get even the smallest craft down to the Mississippi. And in some places one can wade across even the Father of Waters! To such humiliation have the remorseless lumbermen brought us.

The Eating None Too Good.

I walked up through the valley, knapsack on my back. It is a glorious form of exercise, and the best way to see the country. There is a little railroad that follows the river up for fifty-one miles, with one train a day each way. It is lined with little communities, six or eight miles apart—groups of from 150 to 500 people each. Soldiers' Grove has 800 inhabitants. It is the principal point of the valley. Here lives Atley Peterson, four times an assemblyman and railroad commissioner under Rusk and Hoard. If there be a smaller town that has an electric light plant, I do not know where it is. J. O. Davidson, Republican candidate for secretary of state, also lives here. Both of them went to the valley in the early days and have prospered. There is an excellent hotel here. But as a rule the Kickapooglans fry their steak and boil their coffee. It will never become the summer resort the valley deserves to be until there is good eating along the way. Especially does the tramping tourist require good living. Bayard Taylor walked through Germany and was content with his crackers and cheese. But the average tramper who has covered twenty-five miles in the day wants a comfortable bath, a good supper and an attractive bed.

Bad Men Were Expelled.

For many years the valley bore a hard name—unjustly the inhabitants say. It was said to be the lair from which horsethieves made depredations on Illinois, and where timber thieves and desperadoes hid themselves. It must have been a wild country in the early days, for the thousand mountains are yet bleak, inaccessible places. But the people drove the bad men out, and Gertrude Frazier, one of the Viola editors, and Rose B. Poff wrote a descriptive pamphlet in 1896 designed to dissipate the false reports concerning the valley. I found the people intelligent, progressive and prosperous. Raising cattle and sheep is a large part of their business, and herds and flocks dot the meadows in the basin and the clearings on the mountain sides. Some grain is raised; there are creameries and cheese factories in the different towns, and the water power is utilized for many mills—lumber and grist and factories for the making of "excelsior" and other articles. The farm land on the ridges is especially fine. There are a few families that look as if they did not know that Appomatox had happened. The windows are stuffed with rags, and the buildings are storm-rent and the inhabitants disappear as the tourist comes in sight. But one finds these retrogrades everywhere. They are the exception in the Kickapoo valley. Even these people had fat cattle and horses.

The Evil of Scandal.

The valley abounds in schoolhouses and churches. The people are largely of Norwegian descent. The Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the Woodmen, and the G. A. R. are represented. The women have their temperance societies and literary ambitions. I dropped into a little Methodist church on Sunday evening. The pastor, an educated young fellow, was just taking hold of his work. There was a goodly attendance of young and old. The new pastor and his wife sang a duet, he playing the organ accompaniment, about "Mother's Bible" and "Mother's Way" that brought tears to the eye, and then he addressed the people. He dwelt on the importance of their working harmoniously and he devoted a large part of his talk to the sinfulness of scandal-mongering.

There are people who conceive that this, along with covetousness, of which so much is said in the Good Book, are obsolete. But it is in the small community that scandal is at its worst. Everybody knows everybody, and shut out to an extent from the larger affairs of life, they fall to and devour each other. The stranger who drops into a country barber shop is appalled at what he hears. Young blades, scarce 18 years of age, eager to be tough, speculate on female character or condemn it with a freedom that is fearful to witness. The names of men and women of their own and adjacent towns are bandied about with cheap jest and cruel rumor. The redeeming feature is that the practice is so prevalent that the rumors are discounted. No one believes more than a fourth he hears. But that is sufficient to suggest the evil of the practice. It is a characteristic of all small communities the world over.

Good Hunting on the Hills.

The Kickapoo valley is arrayed in autumn tints. The river is winding to a remarkable degree, its very name meaning "crooked." Frowning cliffs greet the eye, some times bare of all vegetation, and from the main valley run off in all directions occasional other valleys, once great water courses, and sometimes mountain piles above mountain as far as the eye can see. The river is not over three feet deep. The fall is two feet to the mile. It makes its peaceful way to the sea amid forest settings, the trees bending over its sides, and thousands of nooks and turns delight the observer as they have riveted the artist. The farmers' boys told me the hills teemed with rabbits and squirrels, and I often heard the hunter's gun and the cry of the hounds. I scared up many flights of quail by my approaching footsteps. The valley is rich in the things that interest the botanist. The purple of the ash, the many tints of yellow and red affected by the maples, the dark richness of the oaks—all bathed in the violet hues of Indian summer—such scenes must be viewed in person to appreciate the glories of this most attractive scenery in Wisconsin. Says Whittier:

"The eye may well be glad that looks
Where Pharpar's fountains rise and fall;
But he who sees his native brooks
Laugh in the sun, has seen them all.
The marble palaces of Ind
Rise round him in the snow and wind;
From his lone, sweet-brier Persian
Hafiz smiles.
And Rome's cathedral awe is in his
woodland aisles."

Leaving the Kickapoo valley at Readstown, I took a northwesterly course to Viroqua. Here, too, one follows a great, narrow valley, finally coming out onto the fertile billowy prairie of Vernon county.

The Pleasures of Tramping.

There are no words to describe the pleasure of the tramp, who enjoys nature and the sensation of recruiting his strength. Bicycling is less beneficial in that fewer muscles find exercise. The attention of the rider is converged on his machine, but the tramp may lean over a fence to enjoy the landscape and chat with the farmers. He may recline under a tree, and listen to the restful hum of insects or the shouts of the threshermen a mile away, or look up into the fleecy clouds as they build gorgeous creations of dream-stuffs. He may sit by the side of a brook and bathe his hot feet, taking from his knapsack the change of shoes that every tramp should carry. Arriving at his destination he dashes cold water freely over his body, and finds himself eager for his supper. Is there a man who has no appetite? Who is a prey to dyspepsia? Who cannot sleep? Let him do his twenty or twenty-five miles over country roads, apart from the haunts of men: Let him rub up close to nature and feel how good is fresh air and the genial glow of a warm body, and busy lungs and purified blood coursing in every artery and vein. Then, as Christopher Worth in the Scottish highlands, shall he run and leap, shouting in pure exhuberance of physical delight!

The Home of Jerry Rusk.

Viroqua is one of the loveliest little cities in the state. It has but 1,800 people, but the business blocks on the main street are metropolitan. The views in every direction are soul-satisfying. Senator Munson drove me to the beautiful cemetery to see the memorial erected to the late Governor Rusk. It is a plain and high and rich shaft of marble. Nothing could be finer. "Non Sibi but Patriae" reads a marble tablet with martial symbols—"Not for himself but for his country." The record of his attainments are engraved in the marble. By the side of the old hero lies the beloved daughter who died in the executive mansion in Madison. We also drove to the Rusk farm, a mile away from the city. It is a commanding stretch of rich—over 400 acres—soil, with fitting equipment, befitting the official head of the agricultural interests of the republic. Here he died.

The people of Crawford and Vernon counties are not yet through reminiscing of "Jerry" Rusk. I walked over the road over which he once drove a stage. He was a big, forceful personality from young manhood. "Whenever he came into a hotel office—whenever he opened the door," said one early settler, "you had a feeling that something was happening. He was the center of every company in which he found himself."

What Ben Harrison Said of Rusk.

What a career was Rusk's! He was not so great as Abraham Lincoln. Rusk lacked the profound mystic, solemn attributes that made Lincoln a mighty co-worker of the Almighty. But in their origin, and promotions and contact with men, there is an analogy.

Did you ever notice the caution with which people of smallish communities discuss their hotels with a stranger? They are very timid and fearful some landlord may be offended.

"What is your best hotel?" I asked an intelligent young man in Viroqua, for the best is none too good for the weary tramp.

He replied in a non-committal way that this one was excellent, and that one quite famous; and the other one spread a first-class dinner.

"Young man," I said, severely, "if Cornelius Vanderbilt should come to this town, where would he stop?"

"I don't know where Vanderbilt would stop, but when Benjamin Harrison was here to bury his friend, "Jerry" Rusk, he stopped at the Park."

And the young man continued his writing.

When President Harrison said he knew of no man to whom in preference he would lie in time of stress to "Jerry" Rusk, he placed a wreath of immortality on the tomb of Viroqua's sturdy son.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

MAKING CIDER.

Plain Directions For Keeping It Sweet For Drinking Purposes.

To a correspondent asking how to make cider so as to prevent vinegar fermentation after the alcoholic fermentation has run its course the Iowa Homestead replies as follows:

The cider should be made with a good mill and press and the juice expressed through clean cloths, so that it shall be reasonably pure and free from visible fragments of apple. All the vessels and utensils used must be free from musliness, sourness and dirt. The cider should be fermented in barrels or kegs, completely filled, and the place where the fermentation goes on should have a temperature steadily maintained not higher than 65 to 70 degrees.

When the juice has been fermented to "dryness," which means "hard"—that is, when all the saccharine matter has been lost and the cider has become tart without being touched by the vinegar taste—further fermentation must be stopped. This is done by sulphurization. Have made a sheet iron tube six inches long and just small enough to go into the bunghole and suspended by three wires to a long, tapering bung. Let the sides of the tube be punched full of small holes to permit the escape of the sulphur fumes into the barrel. Drop a live coal into this tube and follow it with a tablespoonful of sulphur. Insert in the bunghole of the barrel and hang it within, closing the hole with the bung. The barrel should have previously been made perfectly clean and rinsed with cold water. The gas will then condense on the inside of the barrel. Then rack the cider off into this barrel. A piece of rubber tube long enough to make a siphon is a good thing to rack with. The barrel must be filled and kept full to within an inch of the bung and examined three or four times during the first 24 hours after racking, to see that no further fermentation occurs, and daily thereafter until it is clarified. If fermentation recommences, it can be detected by holding the car to the bunghole, when a low hissing sound of the bursting gas bubbles will be heard, or by holding a lighted match to the bunghole, which will be immediately extinguished by carbonic acid gas. If this happens, another barrel must be sulphurized as before, and the cider racked again. After two or three repetitions of this process fermentation will cease, the cider will become quiet and it will begin to settle itself clear. As soon as the lees have settled to the bottom it must be racked agdin without disturbing the lees. Then it is ready to clarify, but no attempt must be made to clarify it until all fermentation has ceased. This is done with isinglass, gelatin or the whites of perfectly fresh eggs. A part of the cider is taken out of the barrel and the clarifier mixed thoroughly with it and then returned and the cider stirred. It is then racked again into clean, sulphurized barrels filled to within an inch of the bung and must be kept so. If the cider is to be kept in wood during the ensuing season, the inside of the barrels must be coated with hot beeswax or rosin. They must also be stored in a cool place and bunged airtight with a bung that extends out so that it can be removed without pounding the staves. It must be examined from time to time to see whether any vinegar smell is present or any white scum is forming on the surface. If this is the case, it must be racked again into a sulphurized barrel and the barrels must be kept constantly full.

When it is to be used, it must not be used from the barrel. Instead it must be bottled, for if used from the barrel, by the time it was half used up the air that had taken the place of the cider removed would destroy the remainder. What has been said as to the necessity for keeping the barrels full at all stages will suggest the necessity for setting aside a portion of the fermented, clarified cider to use for the purpose from time to time. It may be kept in tightly corked bottles or a full keg, and fermentation in it must have been stopped, or to add it to the barrel cider will again start fermentation in the whole.

Michigan Apple Crop.

Although the crop of Michigan winter apples is not to be a large one nor in best of condition, it will be in excess of that of any state east of the Rocky mountains and is already in exceedingly brisk demand in the market. Everything of the apple kind in Michigan this year will command a good price. Buyers are already in the field for cider apples and drying stock, many evaporators having been erected within the state by men who have been engaged in that industry elsewhere. The early fall fruit is selling at what would be very high prices in ordinary years, commanding 30 to 50 cents per bushel, according to a bulletin of the State Horticultural society. The same authority states that there is comparatively little damage noticeable from the codlin moth, but there is an abundance of scab. This is particularly the case with orchards that were not sprayed last year. The state affords few large commercial apple orchards. Although the total product is great, it is gathered in comparatively small amounts, nearly every farmer having an orchard of more or less extent.

The Soy Bean Resists Drought.

The success of the soy bean crop this year is noted by the Kansas State Agricultural college as showing "what a godsend to the dry regions this new crop is." The yield of the early seeding at the college station varied from 7 bushels per acre on the poorest land to 12 bushels per acre on soil of medium fertility. These are very fair yields considering that the severe drought was on just as the beans were forming.

SEED CORN.

Benefits of the Smoke In Curing by Fire Heat.

There is a notion entertained to some extent that it is a good plan to change seed corn frequently, yet as good authority as Waldo Brown believes this to be erroneous and that pedigreed seed can be established as well as pedigreed stock. He has said in The Commercial Gazette: The men who have the best developed corn are the ones who have kept a single variety for many years and carefully selected and improved it each year. We do not change our cattle and hogs every few years if we are growing good stock, but build up and improve a herd until it gains a reputation for pure blood.

The fact that a bushel of corn will plant several acres makes it easier to improve corn than wheat or potatoes, where a large amount of seed is required for an acre. It should be a rule never to be deviated from to select and put away a large supply of seed corn quite early in the fall, and I find it safest to cure it well by fire heat.

The farmers who need but two or three bushels of seed corn can cure it in their kitchens, and this has been my practice for years. Put up some shelves a foot or two from the stovepipe, and place the ears on them and leave them there until thoroughly dry. If the wife does not object, let it stay there until needed, but if it is in the way it may be stored in barrels or in sacks hung up in some attic, for after it is once thoroughly dry no cold can hurt its vitality.

If a large amount is needed, fill your smokehouse, beginning at the top and working down. Make racks with laths that will hold from 50 to 100 ears each, and nail slats for them to rest on, and leave a few inches of space between them for a good circulation of the hot air. You can put 25 bushels or more in a smokehouse six feet square. To furnish the heat, put in an old stove with a single joint of stovepipe, and let the smoke circulate through the corn. Build two fires a day, and keep it up until the corn is so dry that if you drop an ear on the floor the kernels will fly in every direction. I believe that the smoke has a good effect on the germination and growth of the seed. At any rate, corn comes up strong and vigorous with a dark green color when cured in this way.

I attend personally to the selection of my seed corn, examining each ear separately. I want ears that are well filled out at butt and point, that do not taper, but have uniform diameter through the entire length, with deep grain and small cob. It is a good plan to have a small pair of scales and weigh ears until you fix the type of ear wanted, for their use will often show that the largest looking ears are not always the heaviest. I like to shell an ear occasionally and weigh the shelled corn and cob separately to see the proportion of corn and cob.

The rule for thoroughly dry corn is 12 pounds of cob to 56 of shelled corn, but while it is quite possible to reduce this to 10 pounds it often reaches 15 or more. No matter how well ripened and sound your corn may be, never trust to crib corn for seed, but establish the habit of always selecting and curing an abundant supply of seed corn, and you will never be caught with poor seed in the spring.

The Onion Crop Liberal In Bulk.

While there were some drawbacks to the best development of the onion crop, this as a whole is a full one. The crop in bushels is somewhat in excess of any in recent years, and a large proportion of it has been secured in good condition, but testimony of prominent growers and country dealers goes to show that no inconsiderable percentage of the whole is lacking in keeping quality, or has poor color, or is small in size, and buyers naturally discriminate sharply against all such. Our report covers the crop of the northern and eastern states, which practically produce all the onions for winter markets. The acreage shows an increase over any recent year, stimulated by the good prices which prevailed last fall and early winter.

A feature of the year, if such it may be called, is the rapid development of onion growing on a commercial scale in portions of the middle west. This is particularly true in Indiana, Michigan, western Ohio and portions of the truck-ing country adjacent to the large western cities, including Chicago and Milwaukee. Growers are also progressive west of the Missouri river, in the fertile valleys of Colorado, Utah and Nevada and portions of the far northwest.—American Agriculturist.

Cattle Feeding In Kansas.

The cattle fever is all over this western country. It is no wonder. Where one man made money on a wheat crop last year ten farmers increased their bank accounts with profits on cattle. Here is Diamond valley, 100 miles and more from Kansas City. Yet for three years corn has brought Kansas City prices at the farmers' cribs. Cattle from the west, southwest and northwest come into this region in a never ending stream. They range in age from calves to 3-year-olds. They eat the blue stem of the prairies in the summer and consume the corn, the millet, the cane and the alfalfa in the winter. They come in all kinds of conditions. Here they are made ready for the market. It may be three months or it may be three years before the animal from the ranges leaves the pastures and feed lots of the farmers for the market. But this is the half way place between the range and the market. In that capacity it is fulfilling a present destiny. At the same time it is making more money for the farmers than any single crop they raise, says a Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plant Food In Apple Pomace.

There is considerable plant food in apple pomace. If sweetened by additions of lime or composted with fresh strawy horse manure and thus sweetened by fermentation, it will be made serviceable for applying to soil, as manure, according to the Denver Field and Farm.

WHEAT LAND.

Secretary Wilson Says There Is Plenty of It in the United States.

Sir William Crookes of the British association having recently made some rather alarming statements in regard to the exhaustion of the wheat area in this country, the New York Sun reports a vigorous expression of dissent from Sir William's opinion by Secretary of Agriculture James E. Wilson.

"Professor Crookes," said the secretary, "takes the position that the possible wheat lands throughout the whole world have been brought under cultivation; that there are no more in the United States. It is true that the territory of the United States has been settled clear to the Pacific coast, but it is also true that lands originally sown in wheat and devoted to some other crops would again produce wheat abundantly if the price were high enough. The corn belt in the Mississippi valley was devoted by the original settlers to the raising of wheat to a considerable extent, and continuous growing of that crop for 10 or 12 years without rotation exhausted the available plant food. Farmers then turned their attention to stock raising, growing crops to feed their animals, rotating grains and grass. These grass lands will yield wheat as abundantly as ever, but it is grown now so abundantly that farmers do not get good prices for it.

"Wheat is an unusual grain," continued the secretary. "It can be grown where corn cannot. It can be grown where grasses cannot. Wheat is the highest priced cereal, the favorite food in Latin countries. It is always a cash article. New settlers in new countries reached by new railroads are generally men of small means, and they first produce wheat in their new locations because it is a cash article. One of the states in the middle west now producing little or no wheat could in a system of rotation produce a very large crop of wheat and would do so were the price high enough to justify the effort. Wheat is not grown because it does not pay.

"Within the past few years, through the agency of agricultural experiment stations, we have been able to ascertain the value of wheat as foodstuff for animals. We know that 60 pounds of average wheat will make 13 pounds of live hog, and it is extensively fed when the price drops down low. Wheat is the most nutritious of all grains. Its nutritive value is determined by the ratio existing between the bulk of nitrogenous and carbonaceous matter in the cereal.

"When you civilize a man, he wants wheat and beefsteak. The nitrogenous element in food is sought by all classes and nationalities of people. To baked potatoes man adds buttermilk. The New Englander is partial to pork and beans; the one balances the other. Oatmeal and skimmilk make a proper combination. The Chinaman, who is reported to live on rice, grows beans to eat with it; the Japanese add fish.

"But that is getting away from the point at issue, which is that the world's wheat lands, or at least, so far as we are concerned, those of the United States, are all under cultivation. Sir William is unduly excited, and his emotion is caused by a lack of appreciation if not knowledge of the resources of our country. He advocates increased electrical agitation of the armosphere as the only method of precipitating the nitrates in the air and thus replenishing the productive powers of the earth. It is much better, it seems to me, to plant clover and other legumes, which produce the nitrates much faster than electrical disturbances. It puts them where they are wanted too."

Keeping Celery In the Cellar.

"The great ado about keeping celery through the winter has deterred many from raising it in the family garden. All I do," says a writer in the Denver Field and Farm, "is to pack it away in a box in my cellar, setting the bunches in an upright position, the roots resting upon the bottom of the box. I have a box of 18 or 20 inches in depth and some two or three feet square. I dig the celery as late in the season as I can, leaving it in the ground until pretty cold weather, esuues, even after the frosts of early fall have arrived, and handle it very carefully, as the New Rose which I grow is very brittle and often breaks apart of its own weight. This should be done only on a dry day, when the celery is dry. Then I carry it to the cellar, where I have four or five inches of garden soil on the bottom of the box. I pack the bunches in a vertical position as closely together as possible and leave it there until wanted for use. My cellar is dark, or partially so, and it does not freeze. When we want celery for table use, we simply go down cellar and do not have to worry through any frozen soil to get it. I lose a small portion from decay, but the most of it keeps hard and crisp, and that which was not well blanched when put in soon gets all right, like the rest."

One Thing and Another.

As a money crop field onions are attracting more attention among our western farmers than was the case a few years ago, says Orange Judd Farmer.

Calvers may be raised very profitably on skimmilk when it is properly fed, according to experience at the Utah station.

The cobs of Indian corn have high nutritive values, but have been used in this country mostly for fuel and not for cattle feeding. In the last few years they have been used in some localities for cattle feed after having been previously ground to a fine meal.

A new bacterial disease has appeared this season, according to The Field and Farm, in the sweet corn crop grown near Denver from seed received last spring from New York. The disease has been known in the east for the past two or three seasons.

Mulch rhubarb with manure when cold weather comes on.

The California station has shown that the sunflower grows well on soil containing large amounts of alkali.